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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Men and Jobs Fail to Mesh

Roosevelt Revises Plans

All Projects Fall Short

Is Job Concept Wrong?

Geneva Has Wonder Week

Early Man Had Fool Idea

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tries desperately to fulfill his promise and put 3,500,000 unemployed men into jobs during the current year. The months flit past with the great $4,000,000,000 works relief appropriation defying all efforts to reduce it swiftly through wages actually paid. With men waiting and with wages waiting for the men as soon as earned, the problem of bringing men and wages together through work projects gratifyingly discharged has proved as stupendous as it was unexpected. Among the nations appropriating huge sums to meet employment needs, the United States appears to stand out as a unique example of defeated paternalism—With no lack of suitable work, wages and willingness, there has been singular ineptness in getting working plans into motion.

¶ Of the 3,500,000 who were to be taken off relief rolls, less than 850,000, or under one fourth, have actually been given jobs. The President bestirs himself to see whether he cannot by still one more drastic plan create 350,000 jobs a week and even yet somehow achieve his goal by November 1. The determination forces a showdown and choice between the program of large and durable works projects of Public Works Administrator Ickes and the program of small projects to be done quickly with low material costs advanced by Works Progress Administrator Hopkins. Expediency wins. The quarter of the $4,000,000,000 fund remaining unallocated will go to Mr. Hopkins—The nation will witness a new emergency effort to force job and jobless into juxtaposition.

¶ The nation is patient but puzzled. It has not lost all faith, though not one of the huge plans which were made to appear so brilliant and so conclusive when Congress was being asked for their staggering appropriations has made good on its promise. PWA, CWA, CCC, WPA and similar undertakings under other initials have made reports that were downward revisions of expected results. Inertia, resistance and almost incredible complications and harassments have been factors in each situation. Private enterprise has repeatedly declared that employment would have been greater if natural conditions had been allowed to remain and the Government had attempted no forceful priming of the activity pump—But private enterprise has no way of substantiating a statement like that.

¶ Can the fault have been in the philosophy that sought to lump men and jobs together and call the coalition perfection? Is it a sound theory that as soon as the individual seems not to be meeting h subsistence needs the whole duty of the state is to invest him with a shovel or an ax attached to wages, whatever his environment or training, and to assume that the economic scheme has been put back into balance? Man does not live by bread alone. Every day he is working out his own salvation with fear and trembling. Governments stress the citizen's material need, while discernment knows that always the spiritual need precedes. Who has fallen down on national employment? Mr. Ickes? Mr. Hopkins? Mr. Roosevelt?—Or have we tried to feed the wrought soul of a nation with a tin meal pan and a spoon?

¶ The Assembly Chamber at Geneva becomes a vast organ echoing the allegiance of many nations to the Covenant of the League. Following France's sensational declaration of support, which followed the clear-cut British pronouncement, Soviet Russia, the Little Entente, the Balkan Entente and the Baltic states reiterate a position that means they stand for no Italian aggression in Ethiopia and the enforcement of penalties if an aggressor nation forgets its solemn pledge. The week began with Italy defiant, the Geneva course in doubt, the power of the League in jeopardy. But one courageous act after another writes history. The week ends with the League certain, but with Italy wavering. Compromise talk has grown out of a historic week—Perhaps Mussolini won't have to invade impossible Ethiopia after all.

¶ Man has an insatiable appetite for learning about man—earlier man. A feast for the archaeologists is afforded by the find of a Moscow expedition in the Crimea. The discovery consists of human skeletons believed to be 40,000 years old. They are extracted from clay beneath a settlement believed to have been inhabited by other peoples 15,000 years later. Jars containing the charred bones of animals used in sacrifice indicate a form of worship followed by the early people. Along the Katcha River well-preserved carvings show how sympathetic was the mentality of far back times to the hopes and fears of our own—The carvings show that they just adored to make war.

Epoch-Making Security Plan Becomes Real

Without Funds, Winant Board Nevertheless Sets Machinery Going

Anticipates Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The American Government set out today on the long path that will ultimately lead to one of the greatest social security administrative systems in the world.

After an all-day meeting, the new Social Security Board, of which the vigorous young John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and a Republican, is chairman, pulled the levers that will start the much debated machinery in motion.

Though Mr. Winant and his fellow members have not yet been sworn in, they announced that they had applied to the Director of the Budget for funds to provide a skeleton staff from Oct. 1 till next January, when Congress meets again. At the same time, the board called upon the 35 states with old-age pension laws to file their administrative plans for approval, in order to secure federal aid.

Formal Organization Next Month

In charge of the great undertaking, now beginning, are Mr. Winant, Arthur J. Altmeyer and Vincent M. Miles. Formal organization of the board will not occur till next month.

The following 13 states will not be eligible to receive federal aid for the new pension systems unless they pass laws in the next few months: Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Due to the Huey Long filibuster the board has denied its expected appropriation under the third deficiency bill, but members feel that it is desirable to get the board started now even in skeleton form, so that preliminary work can be out of the way before Congress meets.

Grants-in-aid to the states will not be possible immediately, but Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that he thought it would be possible to give the board preliminary funds from other accounts to get its paper work started.

The board must approve any state law, together with the plan for administering such a law, prior to the beginning of any quarter, in order that the State may qualify for the grants-in-aid for the next quarter. Thus, if Congress should grant funds starting Jan. 1, it would be necessary for state laws to be drawn up and approved prior to that time.

Housed in Labor Building

The big new division has found a temporary home in the Department of Labor building, and is operating with a small emergency staff. Like its office fixtures and its rooms, everything is borrowed, down to the typists, who are loaned from other federal agencies. No funds for the independent start of the work have been forthcoming though $76,000,000 was provided in the deficiency bill which failed to pass. Ultimately, the new division is expected to be one of the biggest in Washington.

Not only is the call being sent out in connection with the old-age pension system. The respective states are being told to send in their estimates and proposals in behalf of federal funds to care for dependent children and the blind.

The Federal Government is authorized to pay out one half as much again as the state pays, in behalf of dependent children.

The Government is authorized to match what the state pays for the blind, in certain cases, dollar for dollar.

Subsidy for State Pensions

It is believed that with the preliminary work out of the way and the 48 states actually confronted with the possibility of getting funds from the federal treasury to carry on the social security work it will be only the matter of a few years before America's whole approach to these big problems has been transformed.

For old-age pensions, the law provides a subsidy to states whose plans are approved, for giving relief to indigent men and women of 65 and over.

The Federal Government will ultimately give 50 per cent of the total su mexpended for pensions under such plans, with the qualification, however, that it shall not give more than $15 a month for each pensioner. It will grant also an additional 5 per cent of the total sum for administrative purposes.

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Goes to World Court

Wide World

Haruichi Nagaoka

Distinguished Japanese Jurist Elected World Court Judge

League Elects Japanese Judge Of World Court

Despite Resignation From Geneva Other Members Want Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 14—The League of Nations Assembly and Council have today united in electing Haruichi Nagaoka a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. He succeeds the late World Court Judge, Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.

Among the functions of the League Council and Assembly is that of electing judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice sitting at The Hague.

It is specially to be noted that although Japan has withdrawn completely from the League—its two years' notice has expired—it maintains its association with nearly all international activities. While it may be argued that a World Court judge in no way represents his country, he is originally nominated by a panel of his nationals sitting in the Permanent Court of Arbitrators, which was established by the two Hague Conferences on Disarmament in 1899 and 1907. Each contracting state nominates four persons who may serve as arbitrators, and states which submit differences to the Arbitration Court may choose the arbitrators from persons on the list.

Many Candidates

There was a large number of candidates submitted by the various national groups, each of which could submit not more than four names. There are candidates from Turkey, Finland, Albania, Haiti, Latvia, Uruguay, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Panama, Denmark, Irish Free State, Greece, India, United States, and Austria.

No fewer than three Japanese

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Survey to Help Youth Prepare For Citizenship

Education Council Backs Five-Year Study to Define Procedure

Will Act With NYA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—A nationwide five-year survey to determine what is being done and should be done to further the best development of youth into effective citizenship is to be undertaken by a new non-Government commission appointed by the American Council on Education.

Plans for the long-range study will be laid on Monday at the first meeting of the commission on which 14 prominent men and women have agreed to serve.

Dr. George F. Zook, president of the council and former United States Commissioner of Education, in announcing the formation of the commission said that it will work in close conjunction with all agencies, governmental, educational and social, now engaged in improving the status of youth.

Will Co-ordinate Agencies

It will co-ordinate with the National Youth Administration, the new federal agency set up to meet the present emergency facing out-of-school, unemployed boys and girls. Aubrey Williams, director of the NYA, will be present at the initial meeting.

It was in Dr. Zook's administration that the office of education made its first studies of the youth problem, and he called the first nationwide meeting of people interested in various phases of the subject. Now, in his new post as head of the American Council on Education, a research group, he has succeeded in getting a fund of $800,000 from the general education board to finance a broader survey on which a permanent American youth program can be based.

Needs Change With Times

Explaining the purpose of the study, Dr. Zook said:

"Recent social and economic changes in the United States have given rise to difficulties in the care and education of young people with which existing institutions are quite unprepared to deal adequately. The changes not only have greatly intensified the problems which confront the schools, but also have created an urgent need of protectoon and further education for millions of youth whom the schools are not reaching.

"Without some provision for continued basic planning to meet this problem," Dr. Zook continued, "there is serious danger that present conditions may constitute a fundamental threat to the national welfare."

Dr. Zook expressed the conviction that enough sure knowledge exists, were it gathered together and turned into practical use, to allow a far more effective attack than is now being made on the problem.

He especially emphasized present ineffective organization of schools and school districts and wasteful in-

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Speaks for Youth

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. George F. Zook

President of the American Council on Education

'We Want Jobs' Confronts Curley From All Sides

Governor Called On to Deliver on Promises of Work Relief

Gov. James M. Curley today faces one of the hardest tasks of his career. He must "deliver" on the "work and wages" jobs he promised or face the music—and there's been little delivery to date.

The resulting din that is being raised in the hinterland and even in the one-time sedate outside office to the executive department is far from the kind of music Mr. Curley likes to hear. It begins to resemble the famous football chant, "We want a touchdown."

From almost every side the demand for jobs has forced the Governor, Frank Kane, his employment chief, and William P. Callahan, Commissioner of the Public Works Department, to dart into their offices like rabbits pursued by the pack.

Causing Party Schism

Senators and Representatives, Democratic and Republican alike, who "went through" for the Governor in the $13,000,000 bond issue fight, consistently besiege the Executive for action on his program.

The effect of the present delay is not only alienating the political, and whatever personal affection the day laborer may have held, but it is definitely causing a schism in the Democratic ranks.

Both Republican and Democratic legislators who have approacned Mr. Kane's office in search of jobs for their constituents on bond issue or other state jobs claim they have been rebuffed. What has particularly irked the Republicans who aided Mr. Curley is the story they say they hear of "no jobs," after they had solemnly been promised that money would be expended without political favor under the bond issue.

Too Much Boston

A second sharp complaint, continually growing louder, comes from the central and western part of the State. Here it is held, again by his own party as well as the opposition, that "Curley is a Boston man." In other words he appears to be little interested in appointing other than Boston men to head hinterland jobs. And further it is charged that he smiles on the procedure of sending truck loads of city-unemployed to repair roads and construct sidewalks in towns where the local unemployed are still without hope of work.

In Worcester, it is expected the proposed appointment of a Boston inspector for the Department of Public Utilities will be indignantly received. There is also an employment-office-head appointment coming through, and Worcesterites understand another Bostonian, rather

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Boston Politics Dominated By Case of Dolan

Open Warfare of Governor and Mayor Develops Dramatic Episodes

Boston Today—*also sees*—Two destroyers christened at Charlestown Navy Yard—First parcel of land for new South Boston housing project pass into federal ownership—Curley opposed to foreign goods, forced to buy quill pens in England.

***Drama*—Curley and Mayor Put on Lively Show**

Four major developments featured today's round in the open warfare between Gov. James M. Curley and Boston's Mayor, Frederick M. Mansfield:

1. Admission by the Governor that he "might have asked the Mayor what the idea was of spending so much money investigating Dolan when he had been vindicated so many times."

2. Emphatic denial by the Mayor that his brother, Edmond R. Mansfield, "even knew Dolan or would recognize him if he saw him on the street." (Last night the Governor named the Mayor's brother as the emissary reputed to have approached former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan to plead that Governor Curley stop the Boston Finance Commission from issuing its blasts at the Mayor).

3. Statement of George R. Farnum, noted Boston lawyer and former special counsel for the Finance Commission, that if the Dolan investigation were pushed through to a conclusion that "it would lead to sensational disclosures of more far-reaching import than any dreamed of by city officials today."

4. Attack by Governor Curley on the Mansfield municipal administration, characterizing it as a "reign of terror for city employees."

There was a deep undercurrent of excitement beneath the State House's golden dome today; likewise in the corridors of Boston's old City Hall. Everyone realized that a major political schism had developed between the Mayor and the Governor. Few times in the Commonwealth's history had two such prominent officials locked horns so seriously.

The Mayor was formal and very explicit in his statements regarding the affair. He prepared a five-page

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Northward Ho!

Sovfoto

N. Nikolayeff

Captain of Soviet Icebreaker "Sadko" on Expedition to North Pole

Soviet Steamer Outrides Storm To Arctic Record

Russian Icebreaker Goes Farthest North in Open Waters

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Soviet ice-breaker Sadko, after outriding a fierce storm, penetrated the arctic to 82½ degrees north latitude, it reported last night. Russians said it was the farthest north any steamer had ever navigated in open waters.

The expedition is investigating a warm current channel which explorers believed may prove an all-year navigable route to the Far East.

A radio message from the Sadko today said the ship was sailing in waters 2500 meters (8200 feet) deep, which the natural scientists aboard believe to be on the outer edge of the Polar Basin.

The ship was decorated with flags in celebration of the reported record. The party, including many of Russia's leading natural scientists, was said to be in excellent spirits despite a rough experience in the storm which smashed deck rails and

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Powers Rally At Geneva To Back Covenant

Litvinoff Takes Shot at German-Polish Treaty of Nonaggression

Compromise Refused

Mussolini's Cabinet Declines to Consider Latest Offers to Insure Peace

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet, meeting with Premier Mussolini, refused today to accept any compromise solution of Italy's quarrel with Ethiopia.

The Cabinet also "examined in what cases Italy's remaining in the League of Nations might be rendered impossible," it was announced.

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP)—There was a pronounced trend among the League of Nations delegates to rally round the League Covenant today as they assembled for a session made significant by programmed addresses of Maxim Litvinoff of the Soviet Union and Eamon De Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Canada and Soviet Russia, speaking for immense reaches of two continents: the Little Entente, the Balkan Entente and the Baltic States all raised their voices today before the Assembly of the League of Nations in defense of the League Covenant.

Thus they swelled into imposing proportions the protest of the world's nations against an Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

George Howard Ferguson, Canada's representative at Geneva, told the assembly that Canada cannot agree that any member of the League is warranted in resorting to war to enforce its claims "in violation of its solemn pledges to seek and find a peaceful settlement for every dispute."

Canada hopes an honorable and peaceful solution of the controversy will yet be reached, he said, and added:

"If unfortunately this proves not to be the case, Canada will join other members of the League in considering how, by unanimous actions, peace can be maintained."

Maxim Litvinoff, Russia's spokesman, told the Assembly that for his nation "there is only the question of defending the Covenant of the League as the instrument of peace."

He warned, moreover, that the "Covenant is not enough," and created a sensation by saying that certain bilateral nonaggression pacts actually are designed "for security and aggression."

The Poles and Germans who heard his address interpreted this remark as an attack on the German-Polish treaty of nonaggression.

Others May Attack

Mr. Litvinoff said that while Russia's nonaggression pacts with her neighbors included a special clause for suspending the pact if aggression were committed by one of the parties against a third state, there are other pacts which contain no such clause.

The Soviet spokesman said that under such pacts a signatory "obtained the facility for attacking with impunity any third state."

"No wonder advocates of such pacts stand also for the localization of war," he added.

As he and the other speakers pledged allegiance to the League, it was understood in diplomatic circles that an important factor of the scheme being discussed by the five-power committee for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is "territorial adjustment."

The plan now under consideration was understood to be an enlargement of the offer made by Anthony Eden of Great Britain in Rome to hand over a strip of British Somaliland territory to Ethiopia in return for which Ethiopia would give part of its land to Italy.

Two Destroyers Christened; Many Naval Ships Building

At Charlestown Navy Yard today colorful ceremonies marked addition of two new destroyers to the United States Navy in its building drive to attain the full strength allowed by treaty.

Bands played and brilliantly uniformed navy officials paraded, while dignitaries commented on the fact that the new destroyers had given work to about 2100 men and that new contracts assured jobs to shipbuilders for some years yet to come.

"Every shipyard in New England is throbbing with prosperity and has its ways filled with ships building," declared one Navy Yard visitor.

An observer noted, however, that although there are now some 29 ships of war either nearing completion or ordered in New England, only one commercial vessel is under construction, and that a minor one.

No Launching This Time

Technically today's event was not a launching. In contrast to the usual spectacle of nearly completed boats gracefully sliding down well greased ways for their first dip into the sea, the new destroyers—the Case and the Conyngham—were merely "christened" with the breaking of bottles, and then were towed to the harbor for completion of their superstructures.

Reason for omission of the launching was that the boats were built in the large Navy Yard drydock and when they were ready the water was merely let in to float them. This was done last Thursday.

The destroyers were named for former Navy men, whose descendants officiated today. Miss Muriel Rogers Case broke a bottle over the prow of the Case, and Mrs. Alice Conyngham Gifford Johnson rendered similar honors for the Conyngham.

Two More to Be Started

Both destroyers were then towed out of the drydock to other parts of the yard for completion, making four of this type of boat recently turned out here, the other two now being in commission, the Monaghan and the Macdonough. Keels of two more destroyers, also of 1500 tons each, are to be laid as soon as the drydock can be cleaned out and made ready. They were contracted for some time ago and are to be delivered early in 1937.

Still more work came in sight when contracts were placed a few days ago calling for two additional destroyers of the same class. This assures continuous employment for the 2100 odd shipbuilders at the yard until 1940 or 1941, according to naval officials. Cost of the destroyers stands close to $3,500,000 each.

A survey today of the shipyards of New England shows considerable activity in construction of war ves-

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New York Lawyer's 25-Year-Old Fight Wins $332,442 for His Hopeful Clients

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—George Hiram Mann, New York City lawyer, is a person who will never acknowledge "he is licked"—at least not for 25 years. After a fight lasting a quarter of a century on behalf of navy yard workers, during which time all the clients for whom he began the battle have passed on, Mr. Mann has won, and the heirs of the original claimants will receive $332,442.74, or "as much thereof as may be necessary," to pay the debt the Government owes workers employed in 10 navy yards from 1878 to 1882.

During this fight Mr. Mann ran twice for Congress and spent in advertising a sum estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000. The first of these advertisements took "display" form, but later became more and more abbreviated, until they appeared in the classified columns of New York newspapers. They were always varied, but always, too, called for "back pay for navy workers."

This back-pay claim grew out of overtime these men worked between 1878 and 1882. Their regular workday was eight hours, but during these years they put in two hours overtime each working day.

Mr. Mann was employed by some of them to collect this money. He got the claim approved by the Court of Claims years ago, but legislation carrying an appropriation to pay them could never be got through both houses of Congress.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the Seventy-fourth Congress to pay Mr. Mann's claimants and it was passed by both the houses. President Roosevelt signed it on Aug. 29.

Some of the money Mr. Mann has spent may come back to him. The last paragraph of the bill provides that there shall be a deduction of 10 per cent of all claims for legal services.

"I didn't ask to have that put in," Mr. Mann said today. "I didn't know it was going in, but if it is so, I can't believe it is for me."

His old fight won, Mr. Mann indicated he was looking around for another "lost cause."

"I am a Tory—not a New Dealer," he said. "I will take the platform or get up on any street corner as the representative of the power trust against the brain trust. I don't believe in this business of having all our thinking done for us. We are not all that dumb."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Sept. 14

Italo-Ethiopian—Il Duce Says 'No Compromise'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Cabinet today threw back in the face of Premier Laval and of the League powers all offers of compromise. Faced by stiffening and encircling support for the Covenant at Geneva, the Cabinet declared:

"The Italo-Ethiopian problem does not admit of compromise solution, after the huge effort and sacrifices supported by Italy. . . ." This is hereby "reconfirmed in the most explicit manner."

As to sanctions: "Italy is now able to answer any threat from whatever direction," declared Premier Mussolini himself.

The Nations Are Marching:

GENEVA—Russia, the Little Entente and other European nations today rallied in strength around the standard of the League Covenant—which now flies higher and more bravely over Geneva. One by one, they took their places with the trail blazers, Britain and France, and declared for the undivided Covenant.

"The state I represent," proclaimed Maxim Litvinoff for Russia, "will be second to none in the loyal discharge of its League obligation. . . . The Soviet Government is opposed in principle to the system of colonies, to spheres of influence and to anything pertaining to imperialistic aims."

Thereupon, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and the Balkan Entente added their indorsement.

Paris: The speech of Premier Laval has evoked the support of the natjon as a whole, including many parties, much as did Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in Britain.

Education—Five-Year American Inquiry Begun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The American Council on Education will take five years and use the best available staff to reappraise the entire structure of American schooling. The appalling record of juvenile crime, said George F. Zook, president of the council, calls for an exhaustive study of whether the schools are equipping youth to cope with modern social and economic conditions.

Fourteen men and women prominent in the field of sociology and education have been selected for the inquiry commission. Five years and a private grant of $800,000 are available.

World Court—League Elects a Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League Council and Assembly today turned the other cheek toward Japan by electing a Japanese, Hiruichi Nagaoka, as member of the World Court.

The electioneering was fought out on the basis of a rebuke to Japan—for withdrawing from the League—as opposed to a friendly gesture designed to keep Japan within the fringes of the collective system.

Those favoring a rebuke to Japan rallied around the candidacy of Ake Hammarskjold, a young Swedish jurist who is now Registrar of the World Court. He received, however, only 8 votes, as opposed to the 35, out of an available 51 for the Japanese.

Social Credit—Alberta Premier Seeks Advice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Aiming at one of the strangest amalgams of economic theory that has yet been put into practice, Alberta's Social Credit Pre-

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Geneva Sees Hope For Compromise In East African Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 14—Whether justified or not, there is undoubtedly new belief in the possibility of an eleventh-hour arrangement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, which everybody so much desires. Partly this is induced by the persistent optimism of Premier Pierre Laval of France and partly by the less intransigeant tone of Italy.

The proceedings here can be divided into two parts. There are the public statements which are generally expressions of fidelity to the League and there are the intensive private negotiations. The first are valuable, but it is out of the second that an arrangement may yet come.

The hope is certainly entertained that when the next week plan is presented by the Council's Committee of Five it will not be flatly turned down by Premier Benito Mussolini as the earlier plans were rejected.

Iraq Again Recalled

In discussions of the eventual compromise there is a recurrence of the Iraq model. It was dismissed as inadequate when first mentioned, but it is again being examined. While Iraq is independent and a member of the League, Great Britain in fact enjoys a privileged position there. Italians have observed that the analogy between Iraq and Ethiopia would furnish a basis for

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Boston Day... Political War, Launching, Housing Parcels...

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statement in which he said his brother did not know Mr. Dolan. Then the Mayor called upon the Governor and Mr. Dolan to name the exact place and time "where and when they claim my brother had the interview."

He added that he would accept no "general statement."

Going into the matter of his previous statements that the Governor had twice asked him to drop the Dolan investigation, the Mayor said that the first instance had occurred when he was called by the Governor for consultation in the matter of choosing a committee to look into Boston's financial affairs.

This committee was authorized by the Legislature, and the Governor, according to the Mayor, asked how he felt about it. "I told him to go ahead," the Mayor reported today.

* * *

"During the conference," the Mayor continued, "the Governor informed me that a man named Supple was giving the city's legal department information about Dolan. He said that Supple was a blackmailer and that his testimony was wholly untrue. He said that Supple was giving the information to a Sidney Sullivan, an investigator for the legal department.

"What should I do about it?" the Mayor says he asked.

"Get hold of the law department and stop it," the Mayor reports the Governor replied.

To this, the Mayor said today, he explained that it was a serious matter involving a major city office and that he could not do anything about it. He also explained, he said, that William F. Foley, corporation counsel conducting the investigation, was in Europe at the time, so couldn't act.

At this meeting, the Mayor said today, Charles P. Fox, city auditor, was present and heard the conversation. Fox, it was pointed out in local political circles today, is a former Curley Democrat who was appointed auditor by Mansfield.

The second instance of gubernatorial intercession for Dolan, according to the Mayor, came during a recent conference relative to demolishing the Boston El structure.

"Supple is still giving information to the law department," the Mayor says the Governor informed him. Again, the Mayor asserts, he declined.

The Governor was less formal. Reporters caught him in the hall, hurrying to attend christening ceremonies for two destroyers at Charlestown Navy Yard.

In passing, the Governor admitted that he might have asked the Mayor about the Dolan investigation. Informed of the Mayor's detailed statement, the Governor commented, "What he says cannot be taken seriously by anyone who reads the daily papers."

Then he launched into an attack on the Mayor. "He promised that he would run the city twice as cheaply as I did, but what has he done? Three things:

"1. He has increased the tax rate.

"2. He has increased the debt.

"3. He has blasted the hopes and blighted the future of countless hundreds."

Speaking of the Mayor's allusion to the presence of Mr. Fox during the conversation concerning Mr. Dolan, the Governor said that the Mayor might have been trying to intimidate Mr. Fox. "There has been a reign of terror among city employees since Mansfield has been Mayor," he said.

Commenting on the current Dolan affair, Mr. Farnum said:

"The Dolan investigation is not to pin Dolan alone but is the key to the solution of many graft cases in Boston. That is why the investigation of the Dolan situation is so important—it will lead to sensational disclosures of more far-reaching import than any conceived of by city officials today. To get to the bottom of the Dolan case is to plumb the depths of a labyrinth of rackets that reach into many avenues of city government."

Privateer—One of Two Ships Named for Him at Charlestown

Gustavus Conyngham was one of the few American privateers bold enough to venture into English waters in the 1770's. In 18 months he captured 60 prizes. Twice he was imprisoned by the English. Once he managed to dig his way out of Mill Prison, Plymouth, "committing treason through His Majesty's earth," as he puts it. His fame was so widespread that prints were issued in London and Paris caricaturing him as a giant pirate with a belt full of pistols, and in his right hand a sword of gigantic size.

But when, after the Revolution, he petitioned Congress for compensation, it turned down his request.

Today, nearly 150 years later, Captain Conyngham was honored, if not recompensed for his services. As the Navy's two new destroyers were launched at Charlestown Navy Yard, one of them bore the name "U. S. S. Conyngham." The other was the Chase, also named after an American naval officer, Rear Admiral Augustus Ludlow Chase.

The launching was attended by about 4000 persons and the new vessels were christened by descendants of the two men—Mrs. Alice Conyngham Gifford Johnson of Sedalia, Colo., great-great-granddaughter of Captain Conyngham, and Miss Muriel Rogers Case of South Orange, N. J., great-granddaughter of Rear Admiral Case.

Both vessels will be ready for service at about this time next year.

[A review of New England's shipbuilding program will be found on page 1.]

Housing—Governments Gets First South Boston Land

Boston's first federal housing project was launched this afternoon. In the law offices of Robert J. Bottomley at 209 Washington Street, the first parcel of land for the Old Harbor Village housing project at South Boston passed from private hands into the ownership of the United States.

Present were James J. Sullivan, legal counsel for the project, J. S. Kaplan, representing the Treasury, and Sidney V. Smith, also a government representative.

Quills—Curley's Staff Orders Them in England

We've never seen him do it, but the story somehow gets around that when Governor Curley attends a banquet he turns the plates over, hopeful that some time he will find the trade mark of one of America's crockery makers. But he's seldom successful. Usually he finds one of those neat little labels proclaiming that it is made in England or Czechoslovakia. Sometimes the discovery inspires a little speech in behalf of the buy-American campaign.

Today, the Governor found he will have another source of annoyance every time he follows his custom and signs new legislation with old-fashioned quill pens.

Fountain pen makers being rather much on the job these days have left America virtually quillless. Mindful of his wishes, the Governor's secretariat tried everywhere but in all the land today there is not a quill pen to be had for the Governor's office.

So to England today went a gubernatorial order for eight gross quill pens. The Governor's staff of secretaries hopes they will not bear little tags, "made in England." The Governor, they fear, might reject the bill.

St. Botolph's—Vicar Coming to 'New' Boston

The first visit to new Boston from a pastor of historic St. Botolph's Church in old Boston since John Cotton joined the colonists to brave the hardships of a new country will occur next week. Canon A. Malcolm Cook, present vicar of St. Botolph's, is aboard the Cunard-White Star liner, Carinthia, which reaches Boston on Monday.

An exchange of broadcasts between the two Bostons will be the highlight of the program in which Canon Cook and other dignitaries will take part next Tuesday. The bells of St. Botolph's will ring out, through loudspeakers on the Common, and the exercises on this side of the water will be carried back to old Boston. The program will be broadcast over Station WBZ.

Canon Cook, who is representing His Worship the Mayor and Admiral of the port of Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng., will present his city's flag to Mayor Mansfield.

Elaborate plans are being made to fete the visiting vicar. A welcoming committee is to board the Carinthia in the lower harbor. Another committee of 31, headed by Allan Forbes, Walter R. Whiting and former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, has completed an active program for the visit here, which lasts until Sept. 30. Mr. Whiting, himself a descendant of a Pilgrim, carried a large sum of money subscribed by Boston citizens to old Boston a few years ago, to aid in restoring the famous Boston Stump, or tower of St. Botolph's.

Session's End—Social Workers Leave Wellesley

After a three-day conference devoted to the theme of "Social Security," members of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at Wellesley returned to their desks today to apply what they have learned. Authorities on sociological subjects from various eastern cities have attended the meetings as conference leaders and speakers. Such subjects as the old-age assistance, unemployment insurance and general problems of social work have been discussed.

Admiral—Title Won By Lassoing a Fish

Three weeks ago Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner, lassoed a haddock by the tail off Minot's Light, so today he was an Admiral.

It may not sound logical, but that's how it is.

While out fishing with friends, the Commissioner tossed out his line and in some mysterious manner it wound around a haddock's tail. The fish was pulled in, much to the astonishment of other fishermen.

"I need a man like that," exclaimed Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky, when he was informed of the incident. "A man who can lasso a fish by the tail might do anything," the Governor commented.

Today Commissioner DeCelles, big and genial, received official notification of his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Governor Laffoon, with rank and grade of Admiral of Massachusetts Bay.

He was urged by Kentucky advisers to equip himself with side arms, and a squirrel rifle—also spare volumes of Baron Munchausen and Paul Bunyan.

Color—Bright Hues Stylish, Even in Gloves

Peeking into Boston shop windows today one learned that contrasting with the many overcast and drab days of fall and winter the styles for women this year display pronounced color. This back-to-bright-hues movement has even extended to gloves. Thus precedence is abandoned, for heretofore the feminine world has been apt to raise its eyebrows over anything but the most somber in gloves.

This year has witnessed a real revolution in hand covering. Of course, a woman who wants to continue wearing dark brown and black will be in perfect taste, but she will not be among those who find it pleasant to introduce something new. Fall and winter gloves this year are found in such exciting shades as wine red, rust, green, and bright blue.

In keeping with the mode that is playing up the slender waist line in dresses, a slender wristline will be spotlighted in glove fashions. All manner of straps, buckles, shirrings, pleats, bows and cuffs will help in this slenderizing process. There will be swagger gloves, too, to wear with sport clothes, and these, of course will be perfect with the swagger coats and suits. For ordinary daytime wear the simple pull-on glove is a perennial favorite.

Suede fabric gloves are available in all colors, so is the bengaline glove. For those who still lean toward the ultra-conservative side and yet desire the latest styles, there is a new tan-bark glove, a shade of beige, new this fall and smart with all shades of brown.

Doeskin gloves are always popular, and they, too, are sporting the new colors. Even pigskin has become "color-conscious." The gloves number their buttons from one to five. Crystal buttons strike a new note in the glove chorus.

For formal evening wear, 16-button gloves in kid or suede are "de riguer." These may be had in white, beige, gray or black.

Yes, the smartly dressed woman of the 1935-36 season will be colorful, and this color will reach to her finger tips.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"THUMBS UP" (Colonial) Eddie Dowling's revue. Last day. 8:30.

"AT HOME ABROAD" (Shubert), Beatrice Lillie and Ethel Waters head large cast in new revue, partly written by Raymond Knight of radio "Cuckoo Hour," with music by Arthur Schwartz. Dances by Paul Haakon. 8:15. Last day.

"OTHELLO" (Plymouth). Gladys Cooper as Desdemona and Philip Merrivale as Othello. Kenneth MacKenna as Iago. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Becky Sharp." New adaptation of "Vanity Fair," in technicolor. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "My Heart Is Calling."

FINE ARTS—"Nell Gwyn," with Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as "pretty, witty, Nellie," and King Charles II. 1:40, 3:45, 5:48, 7:40, 9:40. "Mites of the Ocean." "Hindu Holiday." "Mickey Plays Papa." "In a Monastery Garden," technicolor settings for Ketelby's popular composition.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Burns and Allen in "Here Comes Cookie." Fenway, 1:10, 3:48, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount, 9:25 a. m., 12:12, 2:50, 5:46, 8:36. Francis Lederer and Frances Dee in "The Gay Deception."

BOSTON—"Supersped," with Norman Foster as a young inventor beset by trust-inspired troubles, racing in cars and motor boats. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Sophie Tucker, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, Stan Kavanaugh, pantomimist and juggler.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, and Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jack London's "Call of the Wild." With Clark Gable and Loretta Young and "Buck," a new St. Bernard dog star. Impressive scenes of the Yukon gold rush. Jack Oakie provides comedy. Orpheum at 9:50 a. m. Both theaters at 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50. Thelma Todd and Patsy Kelly in "The Misses Stooge." "Pitcairn Island," travelog.

METROPOLITAN—Bing Crosby in "Two for Tonight," with Joan Bennett. Four popular song numbers by Gordon and Revel. Mary Boland, Lynne Overman and Thelma Todd in supporting cast. 11 a. m., 1:26, 3:52, 6:18, 8:44, 11:10. Stage: Major Bowes' radio prize winning amateurs. Helene Denison dances with Elida Ballet. Fabien Sevitzky conducts orchestra in "Aida" selections.

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Steamboat Round the Bend." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:38, 5:28, 8:15. "The Irish in Us."

TREMONT—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat, and "Evensong," with Evelyn Laye. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Jalna." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Every Night at Eight."

UNIVERSITY — "Charlie Chan in Egypt." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. W. C. Fields in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat. Smoothly developed peacetime spy story, by John Buchan, photographed in London and Scotland. 2:35, 6:35, 9:45. Alice Brady in "Lady Tubbs."

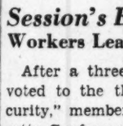
SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Africa, Land of Contrast"; Popeye cartoon, "We Aim to Please"; "Star Night at Cocoanut Grove," views of movie stars in technicolor, with music; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. Cypress Street Playground. 7.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in Scituate High School Auditorium, Scituate Center, 3:30.



Music

COMMONWEALTH SERENADE ORCHESTRA — Woodwind ensemble: flute, two oboes, two horns, two bassoons, and clarinet, conducted by Ernst Hoffman. Free concert in Tapestry Room of Gardner Museum, on the Fenway. Program: "Serenade No. 12 in C minor" by Mozart, and "Petite Symphonie" by Gounod. 2

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—FERA Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. 2:30.

ERA CONCERT BAND—Alfonso D'Avino, conductor, Gibson Street Playground, Dorchester. 3. Also at 8, at Frog Pond on the Common.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue. 4.

FRANKLIN FIELD CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. 6.

MARINE PARK CONCERT—ERA Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. 6

ESPLANADE SHELL—Concert by ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Embankment Road at foot of Mt. Vernon Street. 8.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance: Italian Paintings, by Mrs. Sayward; Greek Art, by Mrs. Tanner. Both groups assemble at 3:30 in the rotunda at head of main stairway

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Free movies: "Covered Wagon Days." The life, costumes and customs of the Indians of Alan Pao village in the days of the old West, are shown in this story of a white boy who is brought up by the Indians. 3:30.

Monday

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band, Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 WNAC, "Family on Tour"; sketch, with Frank Parker, tenor.
8:00 WNAC, "Club Columbia"; guest soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "El Chico"; Spanish musical revue.
8:00 WEEI, "The Hit Parade"; Bing Crosby; Charles Ruggles; Jack Oakie; Mary Boland; Joe Penner; Willie Howard; Ethel Merman; Frances Langford; Joe Morrison; Benny Baker; Carl Brisson; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "G Men"; "Tri-State Gang," sketch approved by Department of Justice.
9:00 WNAC, Concert Hall: soloist; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance, from Chicago.
9:30 WEEI, Chateau: Al Jolson; Ginger Rogers; Henry Fonda; Stone and Lee; Jackie Hughes; Victor Young's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, "Fiesta"; program from Canadian Radio Commission.
10:30 WBZ, Governors' Day Program at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield.

Sunday's Program High Lights

12:45 WNAC, "Transatlantic Bulletin," Com. Stephen King-Hall, from London.
3:30 WBZ, National Light Opera Company in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado."
8:00 WNAC, Symphonic Hour: symphony orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor.
7:30 WEZ, "Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews.
8:00 WBZ, Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:00 WNAC, "America's Hour"; story of the building industry; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Governors' Day Program at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield.
10:30 WEEI, Grant Park concert, from Chicago, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Blue Room Echoes:	Baseball game.....	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Children's Corner....	string orchestra..	Baseball school....	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	Ken Sparnon String	Temple of Song:	Organ recital and	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Ensemble	A capella choir ..	soloists	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	"Supper Show".....	"Evening Tattler"..	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Scores; news	Reports; music...	CBS vocalist.....
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; golf scores...	Football Reporter.	Allan Leafer and
6:45	Eddie South's Orch...	Studio speaker....	Dramatic sketch...	his orchestra.....
7:00	World in Review.....	"Art of Living"...	'Family on Tour':	News Service .....
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	Musical Moments..	Frank Parker.....	Jerry Cooper; or..
7:30	"Dance Hour".....	Sizzlers Trio.....	'Spanish Serenade':	'Getting the News'
7:45	McGoogle Family.....	Sports Review.....	soloists; orchestra	Local dance music
8:00	"El Chico": Spanish	"The Hit Parade":	"Club Columbia":	Continent'l Gypsies
8:15	musical revue.....	celebrity soloists:	soloists: orchestra	Velez and Yolanda
8:30	"Jamboree": popular	Lennie Hayton's	Golf summary.....	Fred Schaefer and
8:45	variety program	Orchestra	Troopers; band....	his orchestra.....
9:00	from NBC Chicago	"G Men": authen-	Concert Hall: so-	Organ recital,
9:15	studios	tic dramatic sk...	loist; orchestra..	Francis Cronin....
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson;	"Calif. Melodies":	'Mutually Yours'..
9:45	program from Chi-	Ginger Rogers;	Paige's Orchestra.	News Service.....
10:00	cago: soloists and	Henry Fonda;	"Fiesta"; program	Fred Schaefer and
10:15	specialties	Stone and Lee....	from Canada.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Carefree Carnival":	Dorsey Bros. and	Buddy Rogers's Or.	Phil Harris and
10:45	popular variety.....	their orchestra...	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Heidt's Orchestra..
11:15	NBC dance music....	Richman's Orch...	Schaefer's Orch..	Dornberger's Orch.
11:30	Al Donahue and his	Paul Whiteman &	Claude Hopkins &	Wayne King and
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra....	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String quartet	Peerless Trio.....	Dale Carnegie.....	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist.....	Service from St.	"Reflections": in-	Tremont Temple
11:15	"Neighbor Nell".....	Paul's Cathedral,	strumental; vocal	Baptist Church:
11:30	Weather; musicale....	Boston; sermon	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal.....	by the Rev. E. T.	Tabernacle Choir	soloist; organ...
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	Sullivan	and organ re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra..	Record program....	cital	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	CBS vocalist; or..	Jewish program....
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	News from London	Polish program....
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network .....
1:30	"High Lights of the	"Words & Music":	soloists; music ...	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible": talk; quartet	soloists; organ ..	Sisters of Skillet..	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Concert pianist.....	Bible Drama: fa-	Augustine's Music;	ERA Symphony
2:15	Talk, 'Latin America'	mous stories; sk.	Patti Chapin.....	Orchestra concert
2:30	National Light Opera	Temple of Song:	Hawaiian music...	Readings .....
2:45	Company in Gilbert	A Capella choir..	News Service.....	Eton Quartet.....
3:00	and Sullivan's "The	Levitow Ensemble:	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissements":
3:15	Mikado"	soloists	symphony orches-	recorded program.
3:30	Sunday Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Victor Bay,	Organ recital;
3:45	speakers; quartet...	music; speaker....	conductor	vocal soloist.....
4:00	Willard Robison's	Jesse Crawford's	St. Louis Parade:	ERA Concert Band
4:15	Deep River Orch....	Musical Diary....	vocal soloists	program .....
4:30	Pedro Via and his	NBC vocalist.....	and Al Roth's	Hawaiian music...
4:45	tango orchestra.....	'The Wise Men'...	Orchestra	'Pop. Varieties'...
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Rhythm Symphy;	"Song Pictures":	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama....	De Wolf Hopper..	Terry O'Toole....	ists; orchestra...
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama.....	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Cello recital.....	NBC recital.....	Moments"; rec...	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers....	from New York..	String quintet....	night; orchestra..
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Invitation to the	Organ recital;	"Smiling Ed";
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Dance"; popular.	Ruth Etting; orch.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Lanny Ross's State	"K-7," secret serv-	Freddie Rich En-	Evening service
7:15	Fair Concert.....	ice sketch	tertains; variety	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People:	Garden talk	Anniversary pres-	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews..	News report	entation: music ..	Church: sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight':	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	soloists; orchestra	choir; organ....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Headliners: solo-	Bandbox Revue:
8:45	ists; vocal groups...	vocal sextet.....	ists: orchestra ..	popular music....
9:00	Charles Pervin and	Rakov's Music and	"America's Hour":	Sander's Orch.....
9:15	orchestra; soloists...	poplar soloists...	dramtic history	News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	of the building	Horace Heidt and
9:45	Neila Goodelle	of Familiar Music	industry; orch...	his orchestra ....
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	Meredith Willson's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's".....	Orch.; soloist ...	Amateur Night	his orchestra....
10:30	Governor's Day at	Grant Park con-	from open - air	Salon Moderne:
10:45	Springfield Fair....	cert from Chicago	ballroom	orchestra .....

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ, "City Voices"; description via mobile unit.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit baseball game.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra concert, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, "Leah Kleschna," with Judith Anderson.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ, "Is the Constitution Outworn?" Frank O. Lowden.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Outlook Beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States—Period of showers beginning Tuesday or Wednesday and ending about Thursday. Temperature about normal or slightly above first half and cooler latter half of week.

Boston and Vicinity—Partly overcast and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday; probably with occasional showers; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Maine—Showers late tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Showers tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; probably occasional showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing east and southeast winds becoming fresh to strong and shifting to southerly Sunday; overcast weather, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	61	Minneapolis	60	64
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	66	86	New York	60	76
Denver	56	84	Norfolk	70	82
Helena	50	80	Philadelphia	64	80
Jacksonville	70	78	St. Louis	68	86
Kansas City	70	90	San Francisco	58	64
Los Angeles	64	88	Washington	66	84
Miami	80	88			

A—9 a. m. Sept. 14.
B—Maximum Sept. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:56 p. m., height 11.6 feet.
Sunday 1:24 a. m., height 11.2 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 7:27 p. m.

Watch Tower

Federal Building, Boston
Close Watch Is Kept by Postal Authorities Here for Lottery Projects

Two U. S. Destroyers Launched at Navy Yard

(Continued from Page 1)

sels but not a single commercial ship of first importance. At the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass., the heavy cruiser Quincy of 10,000 tons, costing $10,000,000, has been launched and delivery is scheduled for December. Likewise the destroyer leader Phelps of 1850 tons, costing about $3,896,000, is due for delivery next spring. Another cruiser to be known as the Vincennes and costing about $11,720,000, is being built and is expected to be ready early in 1937. At the Charlestown Navy Yard five additional destroyers are also being built. Three of them are leaders, 1850 tons, costing about the same as the Phelps and due for delivery in 1936. The remaining two are 1500-ton craft costing about $3,784,000 each, to be ready early in 1937.

New Aircraft Carrier Scheduled

The Bethlehem yards also share in the new contracts just awarded, assuring the 4200 men now employed continuous work for some years. The company has the contract for an aircraft carrier costing about $20,737,000, construction to start within a short time. William H. Collins, assistant superintendent, announces. This vessel is to be delivered in December, 1938. The airplane carrier Lexington was built at this yard.

The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has a schedule of four submarines, two of which are 1400-ton boats, the Porpoise and the Pike, and two 1300-ton vessels. The Porpose is in commission already. The two smaller tonnage craft are to be delivered early in 1937. The new contracts just announced call for two other submarines to be built at the Portsmouth yard.

At the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath Maine, two 1500-ton destroyers costing about $3,429,000 each, are building to be delivered early in 1936. The new construction program for the navy yard gives that yard three more destroyers of 1850 tons, to cost about $3,882,500 each.

Eight Submarines Under Way

The Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn., is building five submarines and has just received a contract for three others to cost $2,497,000 each. Those now being built include two 1400-ton submarines, the Shark and the Tarpon, costing about $2,770,000 each. The Tarpon was launched Sept. 4. Deliveries of both vessels are slated within six months. The other three are 1300-ton craft costing about $2,387,000 each, to be named Perch, Pickerel and Permit, and to be ready late in 1936 and early in 1937.

The only commercial vessel building in New England is a Diesel-driven steel towboat 99.8 feet long, 23.6 feet beam and 11.4 feet depth, under construction at the Rice Brothers Corporation, East Boothbay, Maine, for B. Turecamo Towing Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is to cost $91,623, with delivery scheduled for early in 1936.

The treaty-strength building program step of the navy just announced calls for 23 vessels, including those awarded to New England yards, costing in all $59,225,500. When this step is completed, the navy will need 36 more 1500-ton destroyers and 18 submarines to reach treaty strength in these classifications.

Here's Hope for Harried Housewife: Crop Index Sees Stable Fruit Prices

Housewives who have been complaining of the rising cost of living this summer, may have some consolation in the fact that the fruit crop for the United States is just about average. At least, that is the prediction of the New England Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture. Barring unforeseen exigencies, therefore, retail fruit prices may be expected to remain fairly stable.

With Thanksgiving and cranberry preserving time not very far away, news comes that the Massachusetts cranberry crop is expected to total 335,000 barrels. This is some 60,000 barrels below the five-year average, but about the same amount above the 1934 crop.

This five-year average is an important factor in crop computation and has a definite interest for the housewife because it helps determine price trends. As far as cranberries are concerned, the United States total crop is following in Massachusetts' footsteps. It is above 1934, but below the five-year average.

The total apple crop in New England is also behind the five-year average, but nearly double that of last year. Devotees of the Wealthy and McIntosh will see heavy crops of their favorites. Baldwins and Northern Spys will not be so plentiful.

The lowly potato has come in for a good deal of attention in recent months, especially since the Potato Control Act was passed. Although the act does not affect production this year, it is interesting to note the crop will be the smallest since 1927. The nation's crop will be slightly above the five-year average.

Generally speaking, the reports indicate that with the exception of hay, onions and pears, prospects for important Massachusetts crops declined during August.

Expose of Springfield Lottery Stresses Losses to Millions

Sweepstake tickets are guaranteed passes to the road to ruin, in the opinion of John J. Breslin, chief postal inspector in New England the last 30 years. Yet, he admitted today, public enthusiasm for this type of gambling is unstinted.

Buyers of lottery tickets face three hazards which almost insure loss of their bet. First, many sweepstake tickets are pure frauds; second, sweepstake tickets themselves are a great gamble, even when purchased at race tracks, and third, the Post Office Department blocks thousands of ticket orders annually.

"Sweepstakes sold in America are at least a 5000 to one shot," declared Mr. Breslin yesterday. "The current lottery case in Springfield should be a warning to everyone. Unfortunately, newspapers play up winners of lotteries, a few of the millions who bet. And it would also appear that since repeal certain Canadian men are operating lotteries still trying to get American money."

Story Is Self-Revealing

The Springfield lottery case, planned to draw $1,000,000 from American purses in the name of charity for the Montreal Post Graduate Hospital, is a first-rate example of high-powered lottery fraud. Its story reveals itself.

Springfield police, called to a local hotel one night last August, stumbled upon headquarters for the Montreal Post Graduate Hospital lottery, in a rented room. They found $1,000,000 in lottery tickets and 450 pounds of literature to float the lottery sale. This included thousands of envelopes, blue lined to hide enclosed matter from postal inspectors, attractive sales letters, remittance instructions, and several remittance addresses in Montreal.

Early this week Mr. Breslin and William T. McCarty, assistant United States attorney, attempted a hearing in Springfield on the case. Dr. William N. Chaussee of Montreal, who federal officials allege operated the lottery with help of others, and who was freed by Springfield police on $1000 bail in August, did not appear at the hearing.

Other Lotteries Planned

Evidence at the hearing showed that the lottery tickets had not even been printed in Montreal, but in Wheeling, W. Va. Evidence was also disclosed to show that at least two other million-dollar lotteries had been operated by the same group without any sign of a prize winner.

Close examination of the literature showed that one phrase stated that prize awards would be governed by the amount of money collected after overhead expenses were deducted—despite the brazen offer of $350,000 in first prize money. Further, it was shown that buyers were ordered not to send money by special delivery or registered letters, nor use postal money orders or postal notes. And to top off these suggested methods of fraud, no single address is given. Instead, slips bearing different remittance addresses were prepared. Thus had Dr. Chaussee and his cohorts attempted to avoid tangle with postal authorities.

Mr. McCarty at the federal building today said: "My office will prosecute without fear or favor any person involved in promotion of any lottery, especially foreign lotteries."

Each Letter an Offense

Each letter found in the Springfield raid, and there were about 100,000—constitutes an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $1000 or two years in jail or both, he said, and added that Dr. Chaussee would be forced to appear later.

While the Montreal Post Graduate Hospital lottery was being set up, another lottery in the name of a hospital was already under way. Tickets and information regarding the Metropolitan Hospital of Montreal lottery are in the hands of federal inspectors today.

When inspectors receive remittance addresses of unsuspected lottery headquarters, they file these names at foreign mailing departments. As mail filters through to these addresses it is all held up and never forwarded. Thousands of such letters, probably with thousands of dollars enclosed are in the New York post office today. Mr. Breslin could not make an estimate public on these figures but admitted they would be large.

"Finally granted that your lottery ticket is not fraudulent, and granted it gets by the postal inspectors, the 'investor' still has the gamble of win or lose at the track side," concluded Mr. Breslin. "A few will make thousands at Cambridgeshire on Oct. 30. But thousands and thousands will lose. Ours is a never-ending task of prosecution. I wish still more forces could be used to instruct people that something for nothing always loses."

'We Want Jobs' Confronts Curley

(Continued from Page 1)

than a Worcester man, will be handed the job. These minor snubs are the irritants that Republicans declare will cost Mr. Curley the Governorship in 1936 and any aspirations he may have to sit in the United States Senate.

Even in Boston the Curley Democrats are restless. Senator Joseph Langone one-time stanch Curley supporter, called a meeting of more than 30 dissatisfied Democrats at the State House day before yesterday to protest against the "pick-and- shovel patronage" they are not able to get.

This group has promised trouble if they are not appeased quickly. Job hunters haunt them, they declare. The jobless camp on their doorsteps at night and early in the morning to buttonhole them and ask for the jobs that were promised.

The unemployed read in the papers about the $13,000,000 bond issue. They read about the federal money that was to be matched with this to give employment to thousands. Their hopes were raised. Now the Legislature has been put nearly a month and few have been put to work.

"Where is the pick-and-shovel patronage?" they cry.

Talked With Roosevelt

Governor Curley, who asserts he hears this cry in his sle

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

mier Aberhart has set forth for conferences with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and Henry Ford.

Premier Aberhart is commited to a monthly payment of $25 to every adult in his province of 732,000 persons, out of the treasury. And yet the founder of the Social Credit plan, Britain's Major Douglass, said his plan wouldn't work in Alberta. Control of both currency and banks is requisite, the Major said; and Alberta, being only a province, has neither.

Where the monthly dividends to create purchasing power will come from, therefore, remained a mystery as Mr. Aberhart set forth for Coughlin and Ford advice.

Reich—Olive Branch for Dr. Schacht

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda, has made a gesture toward repairing his rift with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the influential National Socialist financial chief. He opened the columns of his newspaper to an interview with the Reichsbank President.

In a quiet way Dr. Schacht, through Dr. Göbbels' own newspaper, Der Angriff, made it plain that Göbbels had censored many points from his recent Koenigsberg speech in which Schacht warned that the anti-Jewish campaign was hurting Germany's business. "Any shaking of confidence can only bring harm and therefore must not take place," he said, without mentioning specific individuals or groups.

Seamen—Bland Act Opens Jobs to Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States inched a step in the direction of its ancient glory as a sea-going nation today, as the Bland Act became effective.

Under its terms, some 30,000 American seamen will be given jobs, displacing foreign citizens who now only have to possess first American naturalization papers. All ships having American mail contracts must have crews that are at least two thirds American. All ship officers must be American citizens. The merchant marine thus made a fresh gesture toward that nationalization whither it is tending, in order to meet the competition of recently unified European lines.

President—Dedicates Adirondack Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—A million-dollar highway, created by the stroke of his own pen while Governor of New York, was today dedicated as the Whiteface Mountain Memorial Highway by President Roosevelt. A three-day celebration of New York's conservation successes in the last 50 years was concluded by his address.

The President said he was determined to continue the CCC, which has shouldered the bulk of the new-deal conservation activities.

Mr. Roosevelt's words were illuminated—literally. A powerful searchlight was set up on top of this high Adirondack peak, to convert the President's voice into light waves and transmit them to the Lake Placid Airport, seven miles away. A mechanism there rebroadcast them.

Dern—Intent to Visit Japan and China Disclosed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of War Dern will venture into Japan and troubled China before returning from the Philippines. The War Department made this disclosure today, even as the Secretary was en route for the inauguration of the new Philippine Commonwealth Government, where he will represent President Roosevelt.

The itinerary includes Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong and possibly Canton. No reasons for the visit were volunteered.

Meat Strike—Started by Milwaukee Householders

MILWAUKEE—A group of South Side householders today went on a strike against the high price of meat, says the Associated Press. They planned to boycott those butcher shops which remained open.

Maine Cities Protest Loss By Tax Free Rail Ruling

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 14—Portland, Bangor, Lewiston and Auburn have joined hands in appealing to the Supreme court the recent decision of the Public Utilities Commission removing thousands of dollars worth of railroad property from taxation.

The railroad to benefit most because it is the largest is the Maine Central. The city whose tax income is struck most severely is Portland because there the railroad has extensive holdings taxed at $50,000 and assessed at $1,000,000. By the ruling this property, like that in the other three cities, has been declared tax free because it is "necessary to the safe operation of the road."

Ardent in their protests, city authorities claim some of the property suddenly found indispensable to safe operation had been adorned with "for sale" signs for several months prior to the decision.

Lewiston and Auburn lose tax revenue of about $2500 each. These cities faced with mounting relief costs and depleted revenues promise a hard fight for their threatened income. To save expenses they have collaborated in making one appeal cover the four cases.

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On Sept. 14, 1936, which is also general election day in Maine, voters of this State will decide if they do or do not want fishing and hunting license fees raised from 50 cents to $1. The increase was provided in a bill passed by the last Legislature after a bitter fight won by its proponents only after they compromised and raised the age limit from 16 to 18 years when no licenses are required.

Foes of the bill rallied and filed petitions bearing 20,000 signatures in opposition to the increase in license fee. This was 10,000 more than necessary to submit the question to the electorate.

Until the date set for the vote, licenses will remain at the old price. The question has caused much bickering. Friends of the bill, claiming many of the petitions bore fraudulent signatures, started an investigation but it faded out.

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Maine has seen 72 schools arise from ERA funds, as well as seven terminal airports, two auditoriums, six gymnasiums and other public buildings, according to a report of ERA activities from April, 1934, to July 1.

The summary shows that a major ERA activity has been the improvement of athletic facilities. ERA has built or helped to build 102 athletic fields, 27 baseball diamonds, 21 gridirons, six cinder tracks and 38 tennis courts.

For ERA also is claimed the construction of 250 miles of road, the repairing of 1200 miles of gravel highways and the beautification of 75 miles of roadside.

In 16 canning centers, the report states, 256,756 cans of vegetables, 50,126 cans of fruit, 29,693 cans of beef soup and 500,000 cans of beef were put up. They have been or will be distributed to the needy.

As ERA is reported on the wane, to be replaced by WPA, Maine cities and towns with mounting poor department costs view curtailment of such activities apprehensively.

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Searching early for gubernatorial candidates who would muster sufficient strength and popularity to recapture Maine for the Republican party next year, enquirers have recently sent up trial balloons for two former Maine governors.

One is William Tudor Gardiner, Gov. Brann's predecessor, whose code bill, responsible for many departmental changes in Maine government, Republicans hold to have been more responsible than Gov. Brann for the economies of the latter's administration.

The other man is Percival P. Baxter. Two years ago, when he was urged to head the party against Brann, he declined, saying two terms had proved sufficient. There is little reason to believe he has changed his view.

William R. Pattangall, stanch old line Democrat, and ardent foe of the New Deal, who recently retired as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, has announced he will head no third party in Maine, contradicting reports to that effect.

Blunt and sarcastic, the former Chief Justice believes there could be no third party because there now is no first or second party. He insists that New Dealers are not Democrats. The Democratic Party is dead, he holds, while the Republican Party is nearly so.

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Almost lost in the Labor Day exodus of vacationists from Maine were 100 or more Boston newsboys, last to quit Agassiz Village, so called, leaving this lakeside village to join the ranks of temporarily deserted Maine towns.

Financed and operated on funds furnished in part by Maximilian Agassiz and Mrs. Agassiz, the village has been a summer camp for nearly 500 newsboys sent here under auspices of the Burroughs' Newsboy Foundation.

Residents in the neighborhood of the camp, located on the shores of picturesque Lake Thompson, were sorry to see the newsies leave. Good campers, they combined work and play.

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Jury commissioners functioned for the first time in Maine this month when jurors for five Superior Court terms in Androscoggin, Hancock, Somerset, Cumberland and Aroostook counties were named.

Appointed by Governor and Council, two commissioners for each court district now select grand and traverse jurors. Jury commissions were created by an act of the last Legislature. They supplant the old method by which jurors were chosen for duty by municipal and town officers who drew names from jury boxes. Commissioners may now select jurors from lists submitted to them by city and town clerks or of their own making, independent of the lists.

Heights of Whiteface Mountain Climbed by Scenic Highway

Pierson Studio, Lake Placid

Road Comes Within 700 Feet of Summit

Toll House Shown at Left. At Right Is View of Lake Placid From Top of the Mountain. Below—Looking Through One of the Telescopes. Lake Champlain Can Be Seen in the Distance

Amateur Flier Hits 352 Miles an Hour For World Record

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Howard Hughes, film producer, oil man and incidentally a flier, hung in his trophy room today an official American world speed record for land planes of 352.46 miles an hour and applied for international recognition of his mark.

The National Aeronautics Association certified his American record after final calibration of moving pictures of the speed trials made yesterday.

Whether his speed will supplant the recognized mark of 314.319 miles an hour set by Raymond Delmotte of France in 1934, depends on decision of the Federation of Aeronautique Internationale in Paris, after study of the N. A. A. reports.

Young Hughes—he is 30 years old—was clocked by both cameras and an electrical timing device on seven swift rushes on a north and south course. His top speed was 355.38, his slowest 339.12.

William R. Enyart, secretary of the contest board of the N.A.A., said the mark of 352.46 represented Hughes' average on his fastest two flights each way.

On the last of his seven dashes Hughes' skill and the sturdy construction of his new $120,000 craft combined to save him from disaster.

Hughes brought the ship to a safe landing in a beet field after it unexpectedly ran out of gasoline. The landing was made at about 90 miles an hour before Hughes could drop his retractable landing gear. The ship was damaged slightly.

Hughes said he plans to give the United States Army the benefit of the data he has acquired in flying the plane, as well as to allow army aviation engineers to study the ship. It is a 14-cylinder, 1000-horsepower monoplane.

He added that he would attempt at a future date to break the transcontinental speed record of 10 hours, 2 minutes, now held by Col. Roscoe Turner.

Colby Interprets Need Of Press to Democracy

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Bainbridge Colby, for a year Secretary of State in Woodrow Wilson's postwar Cabinet, called upon the members of the New York Press Association yesterday to "defend the Constitution."

He spoke at a dinner in honor of Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard and president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, whom he termed "one of the mainstays" in the struggle of the press "against any abridgement of its freedom."

"The importance of the press in a democracy," Mr. Colby said, "is that it enables the citizen to bring any person in authority, any public corporation or agency, or even the Government in all its departments, to the bar of public opinion, and compel him or them to submit to an examination and criticism of conduct, measures and purposes, in the face of the world, with a view to the correction or prevention of evils."

Revival of Mining Cuts County Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGMAN, Ariz.—Mohave, one of Arizona's smallest counties in population and taxable wealth, has paid off $40,000 of its bonds this year and is about to retire $60,000 more. Increased tax payments following a general mining revival, made the debt reduction possible. Since gold and silver prices advanced, many owners who fell delinquent have been able to revive their mines and to catch up with their taxes.

Powers in Rally at Geneva To Back League's Covenant

(Continued from Page 1)

consideration, but they also state that they cannot now rely on the good will of the Negus of Ethiopia and, therefore, demand additional political and military control.

They Need Help

This difficulty it would appear is gradually being turned by the proposal to place future Italian expansion in Ethiopia under the aegis of the League. The more British initiative in bringing up the subject of slavery in Sixth Commission is regarded, the more does it appear to be an indirect method of persuading Ethiopia to effect internal reforms which require European aid. And it is in the territory surrounding Ethiopia proper—conquered by Emperor Menelik in our own time—that conditions are worst. It is suggested that in these lands, to which Ethiopia has no deeply founded rights, Italian expansion might be legitimate.

Italy Would Dominate

Italy could be allowed to re-people the territory and the security of Europeans, with the consent of the Negus, would have to be guaranteed in the early stages, at least, by a militia stationed there. As for the central Ethiopian Government, it is suggested that it should accept counselors nominated by the League who would help in the civilizing process begun by the Negus himself and chief positions would naturally be held by Italians.

Whether it will at this late hour be possible to work out the complete scheme before the first shots are fired remains doubtful. It would be infinitely better were the fighting to be avoided, not only because fighting would be a breach of the Covenant but because it would render the subsequent solution on the lines indicated very difficult.

Sanctions Not to Be Rushed

But it is emphasized that the functions of the League do not cease when the guns go off. On the contrary they should continue more actively. There is, therefore, despite the week's procession of delegates to the tribune of the Assembly pronouncing themselves unreservedly in favor of full application of the Covenant, no desire on the part of anyone to employ the weapon of sanctions so precipitately or clumsily as to jeopardize not only the Ethiopian settlement but European peace.

Moderation is the keynote of private conversations. It is recalled that the Corfu affair was settled in 1923 after warlike acts on Italy's part. Italy remains not only for France but for all the Central European nations an indispensable element in European stability.

In short, the result of the first week of the Assembly, pointed with France's frank declarations of policy, is the emergence of a somewhat better atmosphere, in which, until war breaks out, the League will work for peace, and if war breaks out the League will continue to work for peace.

Rome Recalls Efforts To Reassure Britain On Ethiopian Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 14 — During the Ethiopian crisis the Italian Government has several times attempted to open negotiations with the British Government with a view to recognizing British rights in Ethiopia, assuming that the country of Ethiopia came under Italian domination, it is now revealed here. The British Government, however, has steadfastly refused to discuss the problem.

Despite Britain's negative attitude the Fascist Government, after the Cabinet Council at Bolzano Aug. 28, issued a declaration announcing its intention to respect British rights in Ethiopia. Thus it is emphasized here Britain has nothing to fear from Italy's aims.

The subject was first raised by Ambassador Dino Grandi at London over eight months ago. It was not till July during the three-power meeting at Paris that the six-months-old Italian proposals came up again. Italy then took care not to reject the Franco-British plan in so far as it concerned French and British interests. Italy's grounds for rejection were that the offer was utterly inadequate to the manifest and recognized needs of Italy.

The chief British interests in Ethiopia as seen here are: First, the Lake Tana water supply, which is admitted here to be vital to the needs of Egypt and the Sudan; second, the trading station of Gambela on the Sudan border, which has been operating for 30 years with ever increasing results; third, transfrontier grazing rights of tribes in British Somaliland and Ethiopian Ogaden.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—Comment in informed circles here as to Italian approaches toward the British Government with a view to reassuring Britain as to respect for its Ethiopian interests, has brought forth the statement that Britain's reason for refusing to discuss the matter is that such discussion would have been tantamount to acknowledging Italy's claims in Ethiopia.

Moreover, it is pointed out that since in the British view Italy's aims in Ethiopia are based on complete disregard of her treaty obligations, it would be difficult for Britain to place much reliance on an Italian undertaking to respect British rights for any longer period than might seem convenient to Italy.

Japanese Elected To World Court

(Continued from Page 1)

candidates were on the preliminary list. There is Naotake Sato, nominated by Esthonia, and there is Saburo Yamada, nominated by the United States group. But while they both have distinguished records (Mr. Sato was formerly director of the Japanese bureau at Geneva, and Mr. Yamada was professor of international law at the Tokyo University and is now president of the Keijo Imperial University, and member of the Arbitration Court), there was the third Japanese candidate in the person of Haruichi Nagaoka, who was designated by a large number of national groups, including those of the United States, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Portugal, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Distinguished Jurist

Mr. Nagaoka is undoubtedly a man of great distinction. He has diplomas of the Tokyo and the Paris Universities. He is a doctor both in law and in letters. He has been attached to the Paris Embassy, and was a member of the Hague Peace Conference in 1907. He has represented his country in the diplomatic service as Secretary, as Minister, and as Ambassador, at The Hague, at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), at Berlin, at Brussels, at Prague. He was at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, and on a number of occasions has been to Geneva as the delegate of his country in the Council and the Assembly. In addition he is already a member of the Arbitration Court.

There were other outstanding names submitted by other national groups for the vacancies. Among them were those of James Brown Scott, the American, and Nicolas Politis, the Greek jurist and fifth member of the Italo-Ethiopian Arbitration, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was prominent in the Indian Round Table Conferences, and Ake Hammarskjold, the Swede who has served both in the League and in the Court, and whose name was mentioned as fifth arbitrator in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Fair Memel Vote Asked by Powers From Lithuania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—Britain, France and Italy have made diplomatic representations to Lithuania, demanding assurance of fair conduct in the elections of Sept. 29. This action was taken quietly by the three powers as mutual guarantors of the Memel convention of 1924.

In effect, Memel elections have provided the major battleground for Lithuanian and German claims in the territory. The balloting therefore takes on an international significance. It is unlike national elections where internal parties contest merely local issues.

The strong demand for a plebiscite—as in the Saar—to decide whether Memel shall return to Germany, takes form in efforts to gain control through ordinary elections. This explains the demand of Britain, France and Italy that the forthcoming vote must be conducted fairly.

German and Lithuanian rivalries in Memel date from the World War, when the territory was separated from Germany. Later, it was occupied by Lithuanian elements, and a convention of 1924 granted sovereignty to Lithuania. Britain, France, Italy and Japan signed the convention; hence the first three's present diplomatic representations.

Clashes in Memel have been periodic. The bitterest arose when National Socialists, having come to power in the Third Reich, began an intensive political campaign in the territory. In May of this year, four sentences of death and 87 prison sentences were imposed by the Lithuanian Supreme Court on German residents accused of plotting to seize Memel for the Reich.

President Smetona relieved the tension by commuting the death sentences to life imprisonment. But Berlin was not satisfied. The Memel issue has come repeatedly before the League of Nations. Temporary solutions have been found through appointment of moderate officials, but the underlying sources of friction remain. It is felt that a definitive settlement may have to come by way of plebiscite.

An important element in Memel's position is that if Germany obtained the territory, she could trade it to Poland in exchange for the Polish Corridor. This would unite East Prussia to Germany and remove a major European point of friction.

Soviet Ice-Breaker Outrides Arctic Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

washed away part of the food supply. For a time officials feared for the boat's safety.

The All-Union Arctic Institute announced today it was building a wooden steamer at Leningrad which will be sent into arctic ice, allowed to freeze fast into the floes and drift with them toward the north pole.

The institute said it expected to finish construction of the vessel in 1937. The exploration scheme is similar to that of the Norwegian, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, whose vessel Fram was frozen in the arctic ice in 1893.

Like the Fram, the new vessel will be designed to resist crushing by ice. Its voyage, scheduled to start between Novosibirsk and Wrangel Islands, may last four years.

Army Dresses for Fiesta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Army is to be newly clothed in celebration of the national fiestas, beginning Sept. 16, Mexico's Independence Day, the War Department announces.

Contracts for this outfitting have been awarded to the Co-operative Society of Men and Women Tailors here, who have put to work 1200 tailors turning out 5000 uniforms daily. In all there are to be 47,000 new suits, to cost about $1,260,000.

New York Opens Scenic Highway At Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 14—Whiteface Mountain Highway, one of New York's great memorials to its World War heroes, was dedicated here today in the presence of President Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and a group of national and state officials and citizens.

The dedication follows a three-day celebration of 50 years of conservation work in New York and marks the completion of one of the most magnificent roadways in the world. Legislation authorizing the construction of this highway at a cost of $1,000,000 was signed by Mr. Roosevelt in 1930, when he was Governor of New York.

Historical Pageant

The dedication ceremonies were held at the toll station at the end of the highway, 700 feet from the summit of Whiteface Mountain. Prior to the ceremony, the President reviewed a mobilization of state game protectors, forest rangers and forest fire observers of the Conservation Department, a corps of Civilian Conservation Corps workers, a battalion of soldiers and the regimental band of the Twenty-sixth Infantry from the Plattsburg barracks.

The program today calls for a pageant, to be staged after the dedication, depicting the history of the State's conservation work during the past half century.

From the dedication ceremonies the President's voice will be carried from the top of the mountain by a beam of light from a searchlight. This light ray will be picked up at the Lake Placid airport and the words retransmitted into radio sound.

Work Began in 1931

Construction of the highway began on Christmas Day, 1931. The road is 8.05 miles long and extends from Wilmington, at the base of Whiteface Mountain, to a point 700 feet below the summit, which is 4877 feet above the sea. It is one of the finest scenic highways in the United States.

The dedication ceremonies were presided over by William H. Anderson of Troy, chairman of the Whiteface Highway Commission. Other members of the commission are J. H. Stevens of Lake Placid, vice-chairman, and Roger B. Prescott of Keeseville, treasurer. Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, State Superintendent of Public Works, was in charge of the construction and engineering work.

Textile Workers Ask Increase in Wages; Warn Chiselers

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—At the conclusion of a three-day session of the executive council of the United Textile Workers of America, President Thomas F. McMahon announced yesterday that his organization would demand higher wages because of increased living costs. He warned that any "chiseling" tactics by employers would be met with strikes.

The council re-affirmed a former authorization of all local unions to strike immediately if an attempt is made to increase hours, reduce wages or lower standards of working conditions.

The textile bill presented to Congress at its last session occupied much of the discussion. A country-wide campaign in support of it was voted.

The United Textile Workers' proposals for industrial organization and the formation of a Labor Party will be submitted to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor next month, it was decided.

Smuts 'Fossicks Around'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALIWAL NORTH, S. Af.—Gen. Jan. Christian Smuts, minister of justice for the Union of South Africa, recently took an air journey to Nyasaland for two weeks to do some "botanizing" in the little-known mountainous country between Mbeya and Lake Nyasa which has never been explored by natural scientists. The General is not interested in shooting. Asked how he was going to spend his time, he replied, "Just fossicking around."

Ten Guesses (88)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No.
2—No; there are approximately 2,500,000 Norwegians in the United States, and the population of Norway is 2,617,124.
3—No.
4—Yes.
5—Yes; "homonyms" are words which sound alike, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.
6—No; because tiny bubbles have been blown into the soap.
7—Yes; according to Ida M. Tarbell, his estate was valued at $110,974.62.
8—No; the statement of a general truth does not call for a verb in the past tense to agree with "said."
9—Yes.
10—No; Micah precedes Nahum.

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Hanson Starts Driving Orange For First Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14—Intensive practice to polish up the Syracuse varsity football team begins next week when Coach Vic Hanson abandons the light work in favor of preparing for the game here with Clarkson College, Oct. 5. Only three regulars returned for the 1935 season, although Hanson has 10 lettermen in all.

The nucleus of this year's eleven will be the co-captains, George Perrault of Lowell, Mass., and Ed Jontos of Bridgeport, Conn. Regular guards for the past two seasons, they were rated as one of the finest pair of linesmen in the East last season. Vannie Albanese, bullet-driving fullback, who was given considerable All-America mention last season and gained more from scrimmage than any other Orange back, is the third regular returning.

Hanson has seven other lettermen available. These are Ray Reckmack Cheshire, Conn.; William Mammosser, Rome, N. Y.; James Nolan, Stillwater, N. Y., backfield men; James Brown, Buffalo, N. Y., and Abe Isseks, Middleton, N. Y., tackles, and Stanley Hemingway, Newburgh, N. Y., and Joseph Minsavage, Nanticoke, Penna., ends.

Sophomore Stars

The squad as a whole is composed of five seniors, 19 juniors and 12 sophomores. Victor Baylock of New Britain, Conn., and John Jamieson of Marcellus, N. Y., halfback and fullback of last year's frosh, are viewed as having the best chance of any of the second-year men to make the first eleven. John Gorecki of Schenectady, another sophomore, is a triple threat but was injured in his freshman year and is untested by the coaches.

The squad will be lighter than the big Orange team of last year that was credited by newspaper writers as one of the biggest in the country. Coach Hanson has changed his offense from the power that was so successful last Fall to concentration on speed and versatility, taking full advantage of his high-stepping backs.

Jimmy Nolan, who starred in the Columbia game last year, has first call on the quarterback position. Nolan is the finest punter to enroll at Syracuse since the days of John McBride, and a capable safety man. Hanson expects Nolan to develop into a heady signal barker and believes Jimmy is the man to put drive and fire in the offense.

Tentative Lineup

The tentative first-string lineup has Nolan at quarter, Reckmack and Mammosser at halves and Albanese at full. Buckwald and Minsavage are at ends, Perrault and Jontos, guards; Isseks and Brown, tackles and Novotny center. Hemingway alternates with Buckwald at right end. Hemingway, a substitute guard on last year's eleven, has been shifted to end this year due to weakness of the flanks caused by the graduation of Walter Singer and Sherry Johnson, regular wingmen last season. The Syracuse schedule:

Oct. 5—Clarkson at Syracuse; 12—Cornell at Syracuse; 19—Ohio Wesleyan at Syracuse; 26—Brown at Syracuse.

Nov. 2—Penn State at Syracuse; 9—Columbia at New York; 16—Colgate at Syracuse; 28—Maryland U. at Baltimore, Md.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 14, 1910

IN THE first game of a double-header with Philadelphia, the Chicago Cubs were outhit, 10 to 5, but managed to win the game by a shutout score of 5 to 0. The Cubs scored all of their runs in the sixth inning. Drucke of the New York Giants won a close battle from Camnitz of Pittsburgh, 3 to 2.

Hitchcock Shows His Old-Time Form On Greentree Four

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 14—Thomas Hitchcock Jr. suddenly developed all of his old-time form, which made him a 10-goal player up to last year, and as a result carried his associates to an overwhelming victory as the Greentree four defeated the Long Island team in the last of the first-round matches of the national open polo championship, yesterday, on Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, by the score of 15 to 9, eased up in the final chukker, after leading at 8 to 3 at half time, and 14 to 5 at the start of the final chukker. Tommy was all over the field throughout the game, and scored nine of his team's goals, when George H. "Pete" Bostwick, failed to display his usual accuracy in shooting. But Tommy was always ready to back up, and with the umpires strict in calling fouls, he made four in this fashion, missing only once, when he missed the goal by a few feet from 60 yards out.

He was well supported by Gerald Balding, who made three goals, while Bostwick, though falling below his usual form in goal shooting, scoring only twice, proved of great assistance in the various combination plays, with John Hay Whitney, a rare scorer, adding another to the total.

Terence Q. Preece, taking over the task of trying for goals on free shots, after Cyril R. Harrison had missed several, and also playing the best all-round game for Long Island, was the star of that team, with Ivor Balding, a younger brother of the other, also showing fair play.

Umpires Are Strict

The strictness of the umpires, Capt. Wesley J. White and Thomas Brady, was well illustrated in the first chukker, when Hitchcock scored twice from the 40-yard line on free shots, while Harrison missed a similar chance, giving Greentree a lead of 2 to 0. Harrison missed three more free shots in the second chukker, and then Ivor Balding scored the first goal for Long Island as the bell rang to end the period, on a long shot, set up to him by Preece. Three more goals went to Greentree in the third, Hitchcock scoring solo, with Gerald Balding making a fine goal on a pass from Bostwick. Hitchcock missed his try from a free shot on the 60-yard line, and then the finest combination play of the tournament so far gave Gerald Balding another goal, on carpet play with Hitchcock and Bostwick, the ball going from one to the other like a hockey play, with the English player scoring on an angle drive.

Hitchcock scored three times more in the fourth chukker, once on a free shot from the 60-yard line, but these were partially neutralized by Preece, who shot a 40-yard free goal, and on another try from 60 yards, sent the ball to Ivor Balding who made the goal. This left the score at 8 to 3 at half time.

Greentree Scores

Another combination play, Hitchcock to Balding to Bostwick, gave the latter his first goal, in the fourth chukker; but Ivor Balding also scored solo, and on a general attack which went aside, Preece took the drive out by Hitchcock, and added another to the Long Island total. But the next two periods were all in favor of Greentree, as Gerald Balding scored the lone goal in the sixth, and though a long try on a freeshot by Hitchcock was turned, a foul resulted, and at the start of the seventh chukker, he made another free goal, from far aside on the 40-yard line, scored another on a setup by Whitney, and then the latter scored one of his rare goals, from the 40-yard line, and Bostwick added another on a pass from Balding. Altogether, this was the finest exhibition of accurate team play of the game. In both these chukkers, Long Island crossed the Greentree goal line only twice, both shots going wide, one in each period. This left the score at 14 to 5.

Long Island played brilliantly in the final chukker, Preece first making a goal on a free shot from 40 yards, and then scoring again on a miss by Whitney. Ivor Balding followed by a solo goal; but after a drive by Hitchcock went aside, he scored on return of the hit out. Then a general scramble close to the Greentree goal resulted in a final goal by Harrison.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	88	47	.652
New York	78	56	.582
Cleveland	69	68	.504
Boston	69	70	.496
Chicago	65	69	.485
Washington	60	76	.441
St. Louis	58	78	.426
Philadelphia	54	77	.412

Results Sept. 13

Boston 13, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Detroit 13, New York 5.
Washington 5, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 7.

Ivan Fuqua Turns Pro

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP)—Ivan Fuqua, 26-year-old track star and one of the performers for the United States in the 1932 Olympics, has been appointed to the physical education staff of Connecticut State College, Acting President Charles B. Gentry announced last night. The University of Indiana graduate, who has been widely hailed for his performances in the 200-and 400-meter events, will be head coach of track and swimming here and will assist J. Orleans Christian, football coach.

Lawson Little vs. Collegiate Golfer in Final

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—William Lawson Little Jr., the man with a stacked deck, made his last bid for his second-straight little slam of amateur golf competition today.

Across from him was 23-year-old Walter Emery of Oklahoma City with an assortment of cards that haven't been beaten all week, but there wasn't a golfing kibitzer about who figured he had a chance of "setting" the poker-faced wizard from San Francisco, who hasn't lost a game in 30 straight matches over his record-smashing sweep from Prestwick to Brookline to St. Anne's to Cleveland.

It is true that Wilmer Allison finally stopped the great Fred Perry, yet Emery's task of beating Little looked even more gigantic. The greatest "giant killer" in the game, John Goodman of Omaha, broke par by one blow over 33 holes in a courageous attempt yesterday, but he, too, was crushed by a merciless attack that left him a beaten man by the convincing margin of 4 and 3.

Emery's Magic Putter

Emery, equipped with a magic putter that has seamed the hopes of seven successive foes, was a fine player and a grand fighter as he has demonstrated over the last five days during which he has smashed par by five shots over 125 holes, completing his job yesterday by lynching Joe Lynch, portly Bostonian, 4 and 3, to join Little in the finals.

Had they been playing each other yesterday, however, Little would have beaten Emery by six holes through the thirty-third green, where each ended his semi-final match. Such comparisons don't mean much ordinarily, but they do with Little. He has been shooting the same golf all week, crushing his opponents with spectacular golf over the final nine holes. Yesterday, for instance, Emery finished 5—3—5—4—5—5; Little wound up 4—2—4—4—3—3 on the last six holes.

Little's stacked deck—drives that boom 300 yards or more straight down the fairways, irons that split the pins from every position or distance and putts that drop into cups like tea leaves—stacked Goodman against the ropes and held him there. Two down at lunch time with a medal card of 73 to Little's 71, one under par, Goodman equaled the tournament record on the front nine of the afternoon by shooting a 32, four under perfect figures, but all he could get with that spectacular comeback was two holes that squared the match. On the final backward drive, Little shot three birdies and three pars at him to win four out of six holes and the match. On the thirty-third green, he putted from 50 feet around a partial stymie—a putt that had to be exactly perfect—to end it.

"I told Lawson he would have to shoot sub-par golf to beat me and he did it," said Johnny. "No one can beat him."

Emery, "burned up" because Little refused to pose with him before yesterday's matches, asked for only one "break" today. That was that his putter would stay hot.

"If my putter is hot, I'll give Little the doggondest match he's had. I don't think Little is as good a golfer as Bob Jones, but I do believe he's the best amateur in the world. I'm just one of the boys, but I'll give him a fight and try to make him sorry he cold-shouldered me yesterday when that photographer asked us to pose together. I'll be so mad at him, I'll forget to get scared."

Pacific Coast in 1937

Emery, 1933 national collegiate champion, had an easy time with Lynch. He was four over par, playing just good enough golf to win easily again his slow, methodical opponent. The tall, sandy-haired junior of the Oklahoma University law school—never before a qualifier in the United States amateur—won the third hole with a birdie, was 4-up at noon and never threatened.

The 1937 national amateur golf championship will be held "somewhere on the Pacific coast," the United States Golf Association announced yesterday in confirming the fact that next year's tournament will return to one of its historic stamping grounds, the Garden City Golf Club, Long Island.

The last and only previous time the event went to the Far West was in 1929. That was the year Bob Jones was eliminated in the first round at Pebble Beach, Calif., by Johnny Goodman, who was knocked out in turn by W. Lawson Little Jr.

It is understood the bidders so far include Pebble Beach and the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore. Bids also are likely to come from the Seattle district as well as Los Angeles.

Professional Tennis In the Quarterfinals

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Professional tennis, as illustrated in the seventh United States championships at the Terrace Club, Brooklyn, is far more cut and dried than the amateur variety showed at Forest Hills Stadium for the past two weeks. Three of the O'Brien troupe filled the places in the quarterfinal round of the singles, with the lone international player, Karel Kozeluh, also at one time associated with them, occupying the other place, while a similar situation developed in the doubles, which also reached the semifinals yesterday.

William T. Tilden 2d., leading man of the troupe, with the two new members, Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., all won their quarterfinal matches in easy fashion, after another member, Francis T. Hunter Jr., after ending his match with Peter A. Peterson, called by darkness on the preceding day, was put out by Stoefen. Kozeluh eliminated the other Peterson, Herman, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

In the doubles, Tilden and Hunter, Lott and Stoefen, and A. H. Chapin Jr., and Bruce P. Barnes, all members of the troupe, came through, with Kozeluh teamed with Arthur Rudolph, filling the other semifinal bracket without lifting a racquet, winning by default. All of these matches were also won in straight sets.

A Champion

Wide World

Patty Henry, Los Angeles
Winner of United States Girls' Lawn Tennis Title for 1935

Marine Corps Wins Roumanian Trophy

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United States Marine Corps rifle team held the Roumanian trophy of the national rifle matches today. The marine corps team landed first place in the team match yesterday by scoring 572 out of a possible 600. The U. S. Coast Guard was second with 569 and the District of Columbia National Guard third, with 567.

Members of the winning team were Corp. Raymond D. Chaney of Wink, Texas; Sergt. John Blakley of Batavia, N. Y.; Corp. Steve Disco, Omar, W. Va.; Corp. Edward Seeser, Mollallo, Ore.; Private Reams Delahunt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Sergt. Kenneth E. Harker of Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	87	50	.635
Chicago	89	52	.631
New York	82	52	.612
Pittsburgh	79	62	.560
Brooklyn	61	74	.452
Cincinnati	61	79	.436
Philadelphia	57	79	.419
Boston	33	101	.246

Results Sept. 13

New York 13, St. Louis 10 (10 innings).
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.

Polish Chess Champion

LODZ, Poland, Sept. 13 (AP)—Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland won the international chess tournament at the Lodz Chess Club last night with a total of 6½ games won and 2½ lost. Rubin Fine of the United States and S. Kolski of Poland shared second and third prizes with 6 games won and 3 lost. Dr. Tartakower drew his last game with Fine in the ninth round.

Chicago Scores Tenth Straight And Cards Lose

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those hard-hitting Chicago Cubs, who insist upon winning baseball games when a majority of "experts" are saying that they haven't the all-around power of a pennant winner, annexed their tenth straight victory yesterday at Wrigley Field by defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 4 to 1, before a home crowd of about 26,500. This triumph, coming while the New York Giants were knocking off the St. Louis Cardinals in a single game at Sportsman's Park, put the Bruins within four percentage points of the leading Cards in the National League standing. A victory for Chicago today and a Cardinal defeat would change the lead for the first time since the Giants slipped out of first place on Aug. 25. That triumph yesterday, incidentally, put the Giants within 3½ games of the St. Louis club.

The Cubs, of course, have as much chance to win the pennant as the Cardinals and more of a chance than the Giants, judging from their position at the moment. The reason many of the baseball scribes are not looking for a Chicago victory is because of the statements publicly made by both the Cardinals and Giants. The Cards said only a week ago that to win the pennant they must beat out the Giants. At about the same time, the Terrymen announced that if they are to capture the flag, they must keep ahead of the Cardinals. Neither club mentioned the Cubs.

Face Giants Soon

However, one cannot deny that the Chicago club is in a commanding position. Their real test is coming soon when they face the Giants in a four-game series beginning Monday. Success in this series would just about put the Bruins over the top. If they can remain with the leaders for a few days more they will probably stage a fight to the finish with the Cardinals in that final series of the season which opens at Sportsman's Park on Sept. 25. Five single games are scheduled and they should be great battles.

The Cubs haven't held first place this season. They have been in and out of second place several times. Their first determined threat to catch the leaders was made away back in May, but that was unsuccessful, and they dropped back to the bottom of the first division. On July 25 they took possession of second position again and held it until the Cardinals took command on Aug. 9. The Cards eventually caught the Giants and passed them on Aug. 25. The Cubs went by the Giants Sept. 7.

Larry French, left-handed veteran, pitched the Cubs to that triumph over the Dodgers yesterday, yielding only eight hits and blanking the Brooklynites after the second inning. It was his fifteenth victory of the season. The Cubs clinched the game with a three-run rally in the fourth inning, which included a pass to Hartnett and singles by Demaree, Cavaretta, Hack and Jurges. George Earnshaw was Brooklyn's starting pitcher.

Almost everything that could happen on a baseball diamond did happen in that game between the Giants and Cardinals. The winners made 20 hits and were charged with four errors. The Cards made only nine safeties, which they produced at timely moments, and had five errors charged against them. The Giants apparently had salted the game away with a four-run rally in the first of the ninth, but the home club came back in the last half and also pushed across four more markers, tying the score again.

Parade of Pitchers

Both starting pitchers, Clydell Castleman for New York and Ed Heusser for St. Louis, were driven to the showers early. Smith, Stout, Gumbert and Gabler followed Castleman, the last named getting credit for the victory. Hallahan relieved Heusser and Walker replaced Hallahan. Dizzy Dean, who had pitched a full game the day before, came in yesterday just in time to be charged with the defeat. The final score was 13 to 10.

One of the most unusual plays of the season was made by Pepper Martin, Cardinal third baseman, in the eighth inning, when he completed an unassisted double play at first base. It happened in this manner: After Travis Jackson had reached first base on an error, Bill Terry shot a line drive bunt at Martin. Pepper dropped the ball, but both Jackson and Terry forgot to run. Taking in the situation, Martin dashed across the diamond and tagged Jackson before that veteran could get under way for second base and Pepper then stepped on the bag, retiring Terry.

Detroit took another step in the direction of the American League pennant yesterday when it walked all over the Yankees, beating them by a 13-to-5 score. The victory increased the Tiger lead to 9½ games After Gerald Walker hit the first of the game's five home runs in the opening inning, the Bengals were never headed. They batted Vernon Gomez out of the Yankee box in the seventh inning. Schoolboy Rowe went the distance for the winners.

English Amateur Soccer Clubs Overshadowed by Fewer 'Pros'

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There are 40,000 or more amateur soccer clubs, representing at least three quarters of a million unpaid players, affiliated to the English Football Association. And there are only 400 professional clubs, employing 5000 paid players. Yet the amateurs have been so completely overshadowed that it is 23 years since one of them was considered good enough for inclusion in England's national team against Scotland and only nine English amateurs have appeared against Wales or Ireland since the war. Why? The answer is supplied by Sir Frederick Wall, for many years secretary of the Football Association, in his recent book "Fifty Years of Football." He attributes the decline of amateur soccer to the change-over of many schools from soccer to rugger, and he adds: "There is a feeling, no matter how much it may be denied, that Rugby should be the game for classes and that association football should be left for the masses."

Assuming the correctness of Sir Frederick's answer, we are brought to the deeper question, Why has there been this swing of fashion in the schools? In my opinion it is mainly due, not as much to the superiority of rugger as a game for schoolboys (which is a matter wide open to debate) as to the fact that soccer has become dominated by professional interests. The "pros" have monopolized the limelight and the public has come to think of soccer chiefly in terms of its most gladiatorial aspect. The paid players set the fashion, as can be seen at a glance from the manner in which the vogue of league and cup competitions has swept over the country. There are very few villages in Britain where the local team is not engaged in either a league competition, a cup tournament, or both.

A Difference of Arrangement

The advantage of these interest-fostering devices is, of course, that club secretaries have their fixtures arranged for them, en bloc, at the start of each season; the disadvantage is that players are engaged all the time in a quest for league points or 50-cent medals, and the atmosphere in which they play is, in consequence, rather highly charged with competitive considerations, involving, in their turn, rigidity in such things as qualification rules, with penalties for infringement. These are matters arranged after the professional pattern and the few clubs which play only "friendly" matches are against the stream of fashion in the game.

Now the boy who plays rugger at school does not find himself so circumscribed when he leaves, because, under the rules of the Rugby Union, the great majority of clubs take no part in league competitions or cup tournaments, although such things are popular among the London hospitals and in university intercollegiate rugger. Each club fulfills a schedule arranged to suit its own requirements, the result of one match has no bearing on that of another, and winning, therefore, is not nearly so important a consideration as good, exhilarating play. Professionalism, outside the Rugby League, is strictly taboo, and the individual player has complete liberty of movement.

Amateurs Get Limelight

In the absence of professionalism, the amateurs of the Rugby Union get all the limelight and a bright reflection of it falls, of course, upon the clubs and schools of the players, especially when the clubs are "Old Boys" sides, with membership confined to ex-students of the same school. The school, in other words, is the big item in Rugger and, reciprocally, rugger grows deeper and wider rooted as the game for the schools.

Once upon a time, the school was the big thing in soccer—the Old Etonians won the Football Association Challenge Cup in 1879 and 1882 for example—but the passage of time, as I have indicated, has put the professional at the top of the tree and dropped the amateur into the shade. Quite naturally the interest of people concerned sincerely with "sport for sport's sake" has been deflected to the Rugby Union code, with its wholly amateur atmosphere, the spectacular appeal of its big matches, its radiant post-school opportunities and its steadily increasing vogue among players and watchers. One by one the headmasters of schools that formerly played soccer have been "converted." Not only the heads of public schools, but those of secondary schools and private schools as well. And the great majority of those who have made the change report complete satisfaction with the move, both among parents and the boys themselves.

The Corinthians

As rugger and soccer are both great games, it would be a splendid thing, in the view of many people, if the schools played both of them and left the boys free to choose whichever code they prefer. At certain schools, soccer, which does not set such a premium as rugger on mere physical strength, is played by the small boys, while the seniors use the oval ball. I wonder how many of the little fellows would prefer to go on playing with a round ball, if they were at liberty to do so.

Unless lost ground in the schools is recovered by the adherents to the soccer code, it is difficult to see what can be done to restore the amateur side of the game to anything like its former prestige. In "big" soccer, only the famous Corinthians remain to offer an occasional challenge to the giants of the professional league. Their annual challenge is—alas!—an affair of short duration, for, although they are exempted from participation in the early rounds of the Football Association Cup competition, as a tribute to their glorious past, they usually make their entry and their exit in the same match.

Greenberg Takes American League Batting Race Lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—A new claimant of American League batting honors, Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers, moved to the top during the past week to lend some interest to the battle that began to droop a bit when Detroit forged far ahead in the pennant race.

Greenberg, who ran into difficulties in his quest for the season's home-run crown when Jimmie Foxx began to belt them, shot up from fourth place to take the lead after Friday's games with a seven-point gain. Joe Vosmik of Cleveland, league leader for several weeks, lost five points and went into second place. The Tiger ace also managed to hold the home run lead by a margin of two over Foxx when he smacked his thirty-fifth of the season.

Arky Vaughan of Pittsburgh, National League leader, clung to his .397 average with nine hits in 23 attempts. Joe Medwick of St. Louis dropped back six points to .363. The first 10 regulars in each major league follow:

American League

	G	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Greenberg, Detroit	136	558	112	193	.346
Vosmik, Cleveland	136	560	77	193	.345
Myer, Washington	135	555	101	190	.342
Gehrig, New York	134	486	117	165	.340
Foxx, Phila.	130	470	109	158	.336
Cramer, Phila.	131	576	90	193	.335
Gehringer, Det.	134	545	114	179	.328
Cochrane, Detroit	112	380	92	124	.326
Moses, Phila.	85	344	61	112	.326
Campbell, Cleve.	80	307	57	100	.326

National League

	G	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Vaughan, Pitts.	127	464	104	184	.397
Medwick, St. Louis	137	556	119	205	.369
Hartnett, Chicago	108	376	59	130	.346
Terry, New York	137	569	88	194	.341
Lombardi, Cincinn.	108	296	32	99	.334
Ott, New York	137	538	100	178	.331
Moore, Phila.	136	537	79	177	.330
Jensen, Pittsburgh	132	576	89	187	.325
Herman, Chicago	141	608	101	197	.324
Demaree, Chicago	94	336	56	109	.324

British Ryder Cup Team Sails for U. S.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Confident of victory, great Britain's Ryder Cup golf team left London today. The British squad meets America's picked professionals in the international matches at Ridgewood, N. J., Sept. 28-29.

"We'll win," said the team captain, Charles Whitcombe. "I feel sure of it. It's the best possible side that could be chosen and all of the players have shown remarkable form in recent weeks. We're out for a big victory and so restore British golfing prestige to the full."

A large crowd including the veteran British pros, Abe Mitchell, George Duncan and Fred Robson, were on hand to bid the team farewell as it entrained on the boat train for Southampton to embark on the Empress of Australia for Quebec. Members of the team all wore sprigs of white heather in their hats.

Bill Cox, one of the new members of the squad revealed he is going to look for a long-lost brother in America as well as play golf. He took along an old photograph which he intends to use in trying to trace this brother from whom he hasn't heard in 20 years.

The full team, in addition to Captain Whitcombe and Cox, consists of Whitcombe's brothers, Reginald and Ernest; Alf Perry, British open winner; Alf Padgham, Percy Alliss, Richard Burton, Jack Busson and Edward W. Jarman.

Olin Dutra Wins $1000

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Olin Dutra of Los Angeles, former national open golf champion, won the $1000 Sunset Field open title here yesterday with an aggregate score of 280.

Sporting Around the Hub

Massachusetts Boy Bows Out Gracefully

SEMIFINALIST in the national amateur golf championship is an honored distinction, well earned by a former state caddy, and his defeat resulted only to a better golfer playing better golf. The remaining member of the New England delegation went out gracefully. He did not stumble nor crack up; he bowed only to superior golf.

That tournament experience should prove invaluable to the former president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association. Lynch has won the Massachusetts state caddy, junior and amateur championships, as well as other minor titles in the past, but this excursion should equip him with enough tournament experience to enter any competition as a veteran. He held the Massachusetts banner high.

Tire Blows Out — Verne Orendorf of Philadelphia had things pretty much his own way in the Brockton Fair automobile racing yesterday, until a tire blew out in the feature 10-mile race of the afternoon. He had previously won three and five-mile races, and was leading on the back stretch of the last lap in the feature, when the mishap occurred, permitting Chuck Tabor, who had finished second to Orendorf in the other races, to win by inches. Orendorf broke the Brockton half-mile record of 29 1-5s. in a trial heat with a time of 28 2-5s. Johnny Duncan of Lawrence and Joseph Sastillo of Newton Center also won five-mile races.

Twi League Title — Hall's All Stars, champions of the Suburban Twilight Baseball League, need a victory this afternoon at Riverside Park, Medford, against the First National Stores nine, to keep in the running in defense of their title. The First National Stores team has won three games against one for the All Stars and one more victory will install new champions.

Trick Shot Golfer—Jack Redmond, trick shot artist in golf, will play an exhibition match and display his wares at the Minute Man Country Club, Lexington, tomorrow. Redmond will pair with the smooth stylist, Charlie MacAndrew of Albemarle, winner of the central Massachusetts open, against Jimmy Fisher, Bear Hill Golf Club champion, and Jerry Giamperante, Minute Man professional.

Series Ends Tomorrow—The Red Sox conclude their series with the St. Louis Browns tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park by playing a single game. The starting time is 3 o'clock. Regardless of what club takes today's and tomorrow's contests, the Browns have clinched the season's series. At the finish of yesterday's doubleheader the Browns had taken 12 of the 20 games.

N. E. Canoe Racing—The New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., will hold its central New England amateur canoe regatta at Drake Island on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., tomorrow, with 22 events in canvas canoe and cedar shell races and water sports for men and women. Entries have been received from more than 50 of New England's outstanding paddlers.

Detroit Here Monday—Mickey Cochrane brings his league-leading Detroit Tigers into Boston on Monday for a four-game series with the Red Sox. Four singles are scheduled in succession—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Boston Redskins—Another divided-squad scrimmage for the Boston Redskins, local entry in the National Professional Football League, coached by Eddie Casey, is due at the Framingham Municipal Field tomorrow. The players are speeding up now, since 10 must be cut from the squad shortly and three more to be dropped before the third league game. Two members of the squad are unable to play tomorrow, Jim Musick, hard-charging fullback, and Swede Olssen, regular guard.

Brother-and-Sister Act—Mrs. Brad Whittemore and her brother Bob Hunter of Brae Burn alternated shots for a course record of 75 at Winchester Country Club, yesterday, to lead a field of 54 pairs for gross honors in the annual mixed-foursome tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Earl O. Turner of Oak Hill won net honors with an 82—16—66.

Harvard Gridsters Reporting—Twenty-one more Harvard gridiron aspirants reported to the Dillon Field House for equipment, yesterday, making a total of 45 this week. Official practice will not begin until Monday when the new coach, Dick Harlow, will begin the season preparation in earnest.

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'Cowerin' Beastie'

WHEN we put off town clothes for cottage wear, we put off also our regular habits of eating. My companion and I, during our busy life of professional and social urbanity, take our meals with considerable ritual. The no-breakfast of orange juice, toast and marmalade, is taken in solitude; the luncheon is a personal function accommodated to the day's program; the dinner is a nice ceremony, in the preparation of which my companion takes much pride. But in our unbraced relapses into country life, we suit our meals to our garb, as it were, *slouching* our food, to harmonize with torn flannel bags, string-shoes, old flannel blouses, and tatter-brim hats.

Nourishment thus snatched, however, leaves room for odd nibblings and snacks. I feel somewhat ashamed of this confession, for like most other human beings, I like to be thought methodical in my domestic habits. As for the other person concerned—well, it was she who caused the miniature, nocturnal adventure which gave me such delight.

* * *

OUR DAY WAS over: one of these long, high-summer days which break away from time and float on timelessness, like distant snow-peaks on the horizon. We had heard from dawn until well into moonlight the whirr of the reaping machines; we had watched the golden wheat and the platinum-blonde oats falling. The whole countryside was having its lavish beard trimmed. We had wandered about from one farm to another, autumn-idle in the heat, for our ground was too dry and hard to be worked, and we had given up the puny effort of watering the flower beds with buckets from the pond. So we had come home to bed "across the stubble plains with rosy hue." We were too tired, too sun-drenched, too burdened with wheat-dust to prepare a late meal, so after a long draught of milk we went to bed.

The day-breeze had died and a velvet silence covered the land. As I lay, holding back sleep for a few moments, I still heard the sound-mirage of the monotonous reaping-machines, which my ears could not dispel. The only sign from the outside world was the occasional twitter and wing-stirring from the adobe nest hung under the thatch above our window. I murmured across the room, something about the swallows dreaming of their African journey; but there was no reply.

* * *

WHEN I WOKE I seemed still waiting for sleep to come. I could not be sure, so easy and gradual had been the process into and out of slumber—I could not persuade my wondering mind that I had slept or that I was now awake, and listening. But suddenly I *listened*, an active, purposive effort.

Something was happening in the room. I turned my head slowly, bringing the pillow-ear to help in the inquiry. Someone, something, was creeping through the open window into the room! Gently I raised myself an inch and peered over the fold of the bed-clothes. I could see only the pale-bright shaft of moonlight sloping from the window to the floor. The halation from it touched the shapes in the room into a sort of phantasmal presence. I could see the other bed, and as I looked apprehensively toward it, a cloud of hair moved, and a voice whispered, "Did you hear anything?"

"No!" I replied, pretending to be grumpy and man-of-the-house-ish. "Go to sleep." The cloud of hair obediently disappeared. Silence followed, and I slowly settled down to sleep again.

* * *

I HAD BEGUN to slip once more over the border of slumber, when I was suddenly drawn back by a sound. It was a faint, distant scrambling, as though a man from Lilliput were making a huge but still miniature effort to lift a match-stick. This shuffle was followed by another sound, as the burden fell back obstinately into the place whence it had been raised. After a pause, the process began again; the shoving, shuffling and scraping followed by the tiny thud. I found myself almost waiting for the little expletive or imprecation from the baffled fairy (for obviously this activity could not be human). Reassured by the scale of the violence, I lay contentedly listening, intent upon the next bout.

Before I could locate the sound, it began again; the bracing of limbs, the straining of muscles, the drag, the resistance, the relapse. After each of these curves of action there was a pause, a breathing-space.

* * *

I RESOLVED TO look cautiously, for I felt sure that the sound came from the window ledge, somewhere below the opal girder of moonlight. Once more I levered myself up silently, and turned my head. But I could see nothing. My eyes were dazzled by that one glaring beam. I might have been in a theater where the limelight man, grown indifferent to the play, had fixed his ray on the back of the stage above the actors' heads, leaving them to perform in darkness while he snored amongst the cupids near the roof.

I was still staring intently at the blank below the moonbeam, when something crashed from the window-ledge to the floor. I may have been wandering still on the frontier of the impossible land of sleep, for in the hush which followed this disaster I fancied I heard a grunt of satisfaction. "Now for the next act," I thought. But the crash had awakened my companion, and she sat up, whispering again, "There it is! What is it? It's a *rat!*"

"'Ssh!" I breathed, "Don't spoil it all!"

"But *is* it a rat?"

"No! Field-mouse!"

"Are you *sure?*"

"How can I tell if you frighten it away?"

* * *

WE WERE SILENT again; we both sat up, listening. Gradually the unseen marauder regained courage. We heard the little body leap heavily to the floor, and after another pause begin to drag the burden toward the wall.

"Whatever has he got?" I exclaimed.

A still, small voice of shame answered. "It's a biscuit I brought up to eat in the night!"

RICHARD CHURCH

Ariel

O I WOULD hover o'er the snow-tipped
mountains,
The spumy spray of their purple fountains,
And taste the honey of the honey bees
Hasting away through the Cyclades.

ROSS EDWARDS PIERCE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Adelbert Bartlett, Santa Monica, Calif.

A VILLAGE IN THE CYCLADES

THIS white wall encloses a fig garden at a village near Hermopolis, on the Island of Syra. On the ancient rock-paved road, small girls from the near-by homes gather in the late afternoons to sing folksongs and plait wreaths of wild flowers which grow along the roadside.

Lying in the midst of the Cyclades, off the coast of Greece, in the Aegean Sea, the ancient history of Syra is attested through its antiquities. Once an island of great fertility, the destruction of its forests has greatly changed its character; and now a considerable portion of its area is rocky and barren, affording a scant pasturage for the sheep and goats.

Dahlias

Splashes of color
on the late autumn
landscape.
Deep glow of pink,
Brilliance of burnt-orange,
Steady flame of yellow.

Dahlias making their last brave stand
to defy the approach
of Winter.

GLADYS NAOMI ARNOLD

The Heart of Green Island

THEN followed a most charming surprise. William mastered his timidity and began to sing. His voice was a little faint and frail, like the family daguerreotypes, but it was a tenor voice, and perfectly true and sweet. I have never heard "Home Sweet Home" sung as touchingly and seriously as he sang it; he seemed to make it quite new; and when he paused for a moment at the end of the first line and began the next, the old mother joined him and they sang together, she missing only the higher notes, where he seemed to lend his voice to hers for the moment and carry on her very note and air. It was the silent man's real and only means of expression, and one could have listened forever, and have asked for more and more songs of old Scotch and English inheritance and the best that have lived from the ballad music of the war. Mrs. Todd kept time visibly, and sometimes audibly, with her ample foot. I saw the tears in her eyes sometimes, when I could see beyond the tears in mine. But at last the songs ended and the time came to say good-by; it was the end of a great pleasure.

Mrs. Blackett, the dear old lady, opened the door of her bedroom while Mrs. Todd was tying up the herb bag, and William had gone to get the boat ready and to blow the horn for Johnny Bowden, who had joined a roving boat party who were off the shore lobstering.

I went to the door of the bedroom, and thought how pleasant it looked, with its pink-and-white patchwork quilt and the brown unpainted paneling of its woodwork.

"Come right in, dear," she said. "I want you to set down in my old quilted rockin'-chair there by the window; you'll say it's the prettiest view in the house. I set there a good deal to rest me and when I want to read."

There was a worn red Bible on the light-stand, and Mrs. Blackett's heavy silver-bowed glasses; her thimble was on the narrow window-ledge, and folded carefully on the table was a thick striped-cotton shirt that she was making for her son. Those dear old fingers and their loving stitches, that heart which had made the most of everything that needed love! Here was the real home, the heart of the old house on Green Island! I sat in the rocking-chair, and felt that it was a place of peace, the little brown bedroom, and the quiet outlook upon field and sea and sky.

I looked up, and we understood each other without speaking. "I shall like to think o' your settin' here to-day," said Mrs. Blackett. "I want you to come again. It has been so pleasant for William. . . ."

I never shall forget the day at Green Island. The town of Dunnet Landing seemed large and noisy and oppressive as we came ashore. Such is the power of contrast; for the village was so still that I could hear the shy whippoorwills singing that night as I lay awake in my downstairs bedroom, and the scent of Mrs. Todd's herb garden under the window blew in again and again with every gentle rising of the sea-breeze.—SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in "The Country of the Pointed Firs." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Three Gates to Three Countries

IN A hilly country the most satisfying rests that come are those taken leaning on a gate. To see a view properly one must be still, and one can be very still leaning on a gate. The body reposes while the eyes work. Last summer I walked along a hill in Kent, over a common. This common was on the top of the hill, and the roadway ran over the turf parallel with the line of the range and about a hundred yards from the summit, all along—say for half a mile. On the lower side of this roadway—a footpath enclosed by old ruts would be the more exact description—was a hedge, also running all the way along; and this hedge served as so complete a barrier to the view, that a wayfarer plumped suddenly down on the path could be quite unaware that he was five hundred feet above the sea level. On the one hand, he would see the common, just then a blaze of gold gorse bushes backed by sombre heather, with a plover wheeling and tumbling in the sky above it; and, on the other, nothing but the tender green of the beech trees, which, twisted and gnarled under the restraining influence of the hand-bill, made as impenetrable a screen as the most sensitive recluse or misanthrope could need. As I have said, the wayfarer would have been quite unaware that he was five hundred feet above the sea level.

Except at the gates! For in this hedge were three gates, and those gates opened onto three counties—Kent and Surrey and Sussex. To come unexpectedly on one of them was the suddenest thing! One stood still and the world was merely sky and hedge and a strip of common; a single step and two hundred square miles lay beneath you. And such square miles! —soft and peaceful, made domestic and kindly by comfortably rounded oaks and red roofs and the gentle whiteness of oast vanes. That for the foreground; farther were the hills, a faint misty purple. And all this spread out for the quiet eye by a five-barred gate!

I remember meeting with the same effect—the same unlocking of a view by a gate—on a piece of the Pilgrim's Way, just out of Guildford, before Newland's Corner is reached. The view there is not so ample: Martha's Chapel takes up so much of it; but the suddenness is the same, and a gate plays the same part. But the suddenest view that was ever mine I came upon in Italy. Some fifteen miles south of Genoa, on the Ligurian coast, is a little seaport named Santa Margherita. High on a ridge of the Apennines, above Santa Margherita, is the village of Ruta. The road from Santa Margherita to Ruta climbs the hills inland; there is nothing to see in the distance but peak on peak, valley after valley, and, near at hand, villas, vineyards, white bell-towers, olive groves. And then, at Ruta, the road runs through a tunnel cut through the rock, and you pass from this grey-green world through a momentary blackness into full view of the blue gulf of Genoa, the distant Alpes Maritimes, snow-clad and dazzling, the seething city of Genoa, sudden as to make one wince, almost as though a white bird flew into one's face. But only for an instant. Thereafter are supreme content and rest—the satisfied sense that can come only when one reclines on a high hill, gazing at a murmuring plain.—From "Fireside and Sunshine," by E. V. LUCAS. (New York: Dutton.)

The Shower

I LOVE THE SOUND
of distant rain
coming across
the fields of grain,
up and over
the slanting roofs
like antelope
with silver hoofs.

I hear them forage
through the corn
with flick of tail
and tiny horn,
half expecting
to see them run
up a rainbow
into the sun;
when suddenly
as wild things will
they disappear
beyond the hill.

MABEL FEITT MILLER

The Value of Stillness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world, generally, considers that continuous rush and bustle express activity. Beset with relentless fears of economic, political, or individual stagnation and financial lack, the world judges that this restless sense of material activity will perhaps allay the danger.

But how often this ceaseless turmoil proves useless and disappointing! How many times after long days of feverish toil and anxiety we fail to find any real progress or to feel any lasting satisfaction! And has the fear of stagnation or of future failure been lessened or removed by this constant demand for material action? Frequently we find that it has only been increased by the lack of restful and positive assurance that all our fears and doubts are groundless. Then how are we to gain this calm assurance, this serenity in the midst of our daily problems, and still maintain a right sense of activity?

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, so full of tenderness and of compassion for humanity's needs, and its ever-recurring necessity for food and raiment, said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The kingdom of God which we seek can be attained only by silencing the material senses. Shutting the door of thought on the incessant human desires and seeking to spiritualize these desires, we attain a mental attitude of receptivity which understands and realizes the presence and power of God, good. By his own example, Jesus showed how a calm confidence in God as infinite Life, Truth, and Love meets every human need. Did he not feed the five thousand through multiplying the five loaves and two small fishes? In this instance, as in all others, he proved that his ever-present communion with God brought forth a true sense of activity and supply. Again, after feeding the five thousand he said (John 6:27), "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." He must have realized that true work lay not in constant material toil for daily bread, but primarily in the calm and unbroken realization of man's oneness with God. Thus the Master proved that the spiritual meat "which endureth unto everlasting life," is not gained by restless human energy, which is often due to fear of present or future stagnation and lack. In quiet confidence in the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, who is the only Mind and cause, Christ Jesus stilled all fears and destroyed disease and sin.

Today, Christian Science shows us how the great truths taught by Jesus are made practical in human affairs. Through earnest study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we gain the strength and stillness which come from the contemplation and realization of Truth instead of error, Spirit instead of matter, Life instead of disease and death. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 15), "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." In this quiet sanctuary—the understanding of man as the image and likeness of God—restless fears of material inactivity, inharmony, and lack are dispelled. Christ's command, "Peace, be still," is again heard silencing human strife and difficulty. For us, as with the Master, stillness is proved to be a true and healing activity.

Fully realizing the value of quiet contemplation and study, Mrs. Eddy instituted Christian Science Reading Rooms, where all who so desire may retire for a while from their daily work. Here, in these quiet resting places, we learn more of God's allness. From the study of the Bible and the Christian Science literature we learn more of man as the perfect reflection of God, unchangeable Life and Love. And as we go forth again into the business world, our consciousness filled with the quiet certainty that all space is filled with God, human fears and difficulties will no longer dismay us. Right where we are we shall learn by degrees to "stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord" (Exodus 14:13), see only an unfoldment of the truth, perhaps through that very experience which before seemed inharmonious.

No longer will fears of past, present, or possible future conditions urge us to adopt restless human methods as their remedy. The stillness and strength gained from the recognition of our divine sonship will bring every right activity into our experience. In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 93), "The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength; and when this spiritual ideal is made our own, it becomes the model for human action."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Wartość spokojności

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ISTNIEJE ogólne mniemanie, że nieustanny pośpiech i ciągła krzątanina wyrażają czynność. Świat, obciążony nielitościwą trwogą przed ekonomiczną, polityczną lub indywidualną stagnacją i brakiem finansów, mniema, że nieznające wytchnienia uczucie materjalnej czynności może zmniejszyć niebezpieczeństwo.

Jakże często ten ustawiczny niepokój okazuje się nieużytecznym i zawodzącym nadzieję! Jak często po długich dniach gorączkowej, mozolnej pracy i troski nie jesteśmy w stanie wykazać żadnego istotnego postępu, ani też znaleźć trwałego zadowolenia w czemśkolwiek! Czy to ciągłe domaganie się materjalnej czynności zmniejszyło lub usunęło widmo stagnacji albo niepomyślnej przyszłości? Często znajdujemy, że widmo to wzrosło, brak nam bowiem spokojnej i istotnej pewności, że wszystkie nasze obawy i wątpliwości są bezpodstawne. Jakże tedy mamy zdobyć tę spokojną pewność, tę pogodę, wśród naszych codziennych zagadnień, i stale utrzymywać właściwą świadomość czynności?

Pełen czułości Chrystus Jezus, Wskazujący drogę, w którym potrzeby ludzkości i jej nieustanna konieczna potrzeba pożywienia i odzieży budziły litość, powiedział: „szukajcie naprzód królestwa Bożego i sprawiedliwości jego, a to wszystko będzie wam przydane" (ew. Mateusza 6:33). Królestwo Boże, którego szukamy, osiąga się jedynie przez uśmierzenie materjalnych zmysłów. Jeżeli zamykamy drzwi myśli przed nieustającemi ludzkiemi pragnieniami i dążymy do uduchowienia tych pragnień, osiągamy mentalny stan wrażliwości, który rozumie i urzeczywistnia obecność i moc Boga, dobra. Na swym własnym przykładzie Jezus dowiódł, jak spokojna ufność w Bogu, jako nieskończonem Życiu, nieskończonej Prawdzie i Miłości, zaspakaja każdą ludzką potrzebę. Czyż przez pomnożenie pięciu bochenków i dwóch rybek nie nakarmił on pięciu tysięcy? Na tym przykładzie, jak i na wszystkich innych, dowiódł on, iż z jego zawsze przytomnego przestawania z Bogiem wynikła prawdziwa świadomość czynności i zaopatrzenia. Po nakarmieniu zaś pięciu tysięcy powiedział: „Starajcie się nie o pokarm, który ginie, ale o pokarm, który trwa ku żywotowi wiecznemu" (ew. Jana 6:27). Musiał on uświadomić sobie, że prawdziwa praca nie polega na nieustającym materjalnym trudzie dla chleba powszedniego, lecz przedewszystkiem na spokojnem i niezłomnem urzeczywistnieniu jedności człowieka z Bogiem. W ten sposób Nauczyciel dowiódł, że pokarm duchowy, „który trwa ku żywotowi wiecznemu", nie zdobywa się niespokojną energją ludzką, spowodowaną widmem obecnej lub przyszłej stagnacji i niedostatku. Chrystus Jezus uśmierzył wszelkie obawy i wniwecz obrócił chorobę i grzech w spokojnem zaufaniu do wszechobecności i wszechmocy Boga, który jest jedyny Umysł i jedyna przyczyna.

Dziś Wiedza Chrześcijańska wykazuje nam, jakie praktyczne zastosowanie w ludzkich sprawach mają te wielkie prawdy, których Jezus nauczał. Przez pilne badanie podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), napisanego przez Mary Baker Eddy, zdobywamy siłę i spokojność, które pochodzą z rozważania i urzeczywistnienia Prawdy, nie błędu, Ducha—nie materji, Życia—a nie choroby i śmierci. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „W spokojnej świątyni żarliwych pragnień, winniśmy zaprzeczać grzechowi i zastaniać się wszystkością Boga" (Science and Health, str. 15). W tej spokojnej świątyni—zrozumieniu człowieka, jako obrazu i podobieństwa Boga—rozpraszają się niepokojące obawy materjalnej nieczynności, nieharmonijności i niedostatku. I znowu daje się słyszeć rozkazanie Chrystusa: „Umilknij, uśmierz się" (ew. Marka 4:39), które uśmierza ludzką walkę i ludzkie trudności. Dla nas, jak i dla Nauczyciela, rzeczą jest dowiedzioną, że spokojność—to prawdziwa i uzdrawiająca czynność.

Ponieważ Mrs. Eddy zupełnie uświadomiała sobie wartość spokojnego rozważania i badania, przeto założyła Czytelnie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, gdzie wszyscy pragnący mogą na chwilę schronić się od swej codziennej pracy. W tych spokojnych miejscach wytchnienia więcej dowiadujemy się o wszystkości Bożej; a badanie Biblji i literatury Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej naucza nas więcej o człowieku, jako doskonałym odzwierciedleniu Boga, niezmiennego Życia i niezmiennej Miłości. I gdy znowu wchodzimy w świat interesów ze świadomością, pełną spokojnej pewności, że cała przestrzeń jest wypełniona przez Boga, wtedy nie przerażają nas już ludzkie obawy i trudności. Stopniowo nauczamy się właśnie tam, gdzie jesteśmy, „stać a patrzeć na wybawienie Pańskie" (Wtóre Księgi Mojżeszowe 14:13, angielski przekład Biblji), i oglądać jedynie wyjawnienie prawdy, być może właśnie dzięki temu doświadczeniu, które przedtem wydawało się nam nieharmonijnem.

Strach przed warunkami przeszłemi i obecnemi i przed możliwemi przyszłemi już nie będzie nas więcej zniewalać do przyjęcia, jako środka zaradczego, niepokojących ludzkich metod. Spokojność i siła, osiągnięte dzięki przyznaniu naszego synostwa boskiego, wprowadzi w nasze doświadczenie każdą właściwą czynność. Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Najlepszą duchową postacią Chrystusowej metody podniesienia ludzkiej myśli i udzielenia Prawdy boskiej jest moc stacjonarna, spokojność i siła; gdy przyswajamy sobie ten ideał duchowy, staje się on wzorem dla ludzkiej czynności" (Retrospection and Introspection, str. 93).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

The College Newspaper as a Proving Ground

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Journalism in the Liberal Arts College

An Experiment in Training Young News and Magazine Writers

We heard of a college teacher of journalism who had had in four years these heartening and convincing results: Girls placed on the city staffs of two well-known dailies; girls on the editorial staffs of three magazines; a girl who covered the Olympic Games for her local suburban weekly, and another who for a time covered the entire St. Lawrence Valley for two big New York dailies; others just out of college reviewing for metropolitan papers and well-established magazines; and two who took over an entire country paper. Of course, we wrote urging him to tell all of you about it. The article which follows is his answer.

By John Bakeless

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSIDERING the unanimity with which college students "want to write," the neglect of the school or college magazine and newspaper by the average faculty is one of the most amazing things in American education. Athletic teams, dramatic or music activities are all given professional oversight and direction; but the only help the college periodical usually gets is a scattering of vague hints from English teachers, few of whom have first-hand knowledge of either newspaper or magazine work. Even the occasional English teachers who are also writers invariably make the mistake of approaching the school paper from the writer's standpoint, whereas the most vexing problems a college periodical faces are usually those of editor or publisher, which are entirely different.

This neglect is the more amazing because a very little professional direction can be made to go a long way. Work on a school or college publication offers an almost ideal transition from academic to real life for college students who wish to make some form of publishing a life work. Even for those who hope to be writers rather than editors, it is valuable. The writer ought to know something of the editor's problems if he is to succeed; and many successful writers actually get their start in newspaper and magazine offices.

All this emboldens me to describe my own recent experiments with student publishing in a small college for women—an experiment which has in four years launched more than a dozen young people on professional careers as reporters, editors, reviewers, "colyumists," feature writers, and "creative" writers on periodicals ranging from magazines like Scribners and the American Mercury on down through metropolitan newspapers to small country weeklies. Only one of these young journalists has had more than two years of junior college work; and none of them are out of their very early twenties.

It was with considerable trepidation that I first undertook professional direction of the journalistic work of a group of college girls. They were entirely without experience except such as they had gained on preparatory school papers, which amounted to little or nothing. They seemed alarmingly young. At the start it seemed as if they would all be better off writing college themes. The results that they produced, however, were surprising—at least they surprised the instructor responsible for them.

As laboratory material there was the usual weekly newspaper (on which no one had ever heard of writing "leads" or counting "heads"), a quarterly "literary" magazine, the usual college annual, and the usual handbook for new students—the sort of "Freshman Bible" common to all institutions. To this there was later added such work in college publicity as could be done by undergraduates.

Gained Insight

On a small scale, therefore, these young people were dealing with practically all the problems of contemporary publishing. Editing, advertising, circulation - promotion, finance, sales, and publicity—they were all there. Students who expected to make some form of publishing their life work could begin by tackling its difficulties on a small scale. Students who wanted to become writers had a chance to see why articles are not always accepted and how to make them acceptable. Students who had neither intention at least gained an insight into the problems of the press which might make them intelligent readers later on.

But this was more or less theoretical. Even in amateur publishing, the paper must come out; and the undergraduate organization evolved to bring it out has proved itself the most practical possible. One group, especially interested in newspaper work, takes over the weekly. Another group, especially interested in magazine work, takes over the quarterly, which has now become a monthly supplement to the newspaper. First-year students devote themselves to learning the rudiments and doing the simpler tasks. Second-year students direct their work as editors and business managers.

Division of Labor

While in theory all students are free to follow their own interests, rude practical necessity forces the first-year students to concentrate on essentials. For the newspaper group this means news-writing, head-writing, editorial writing, and newspaper layout. For the magazine group it means planning and judging articles, guiding authors, department editing, and magazine publicity. For both it means proof and copy reading, typography, printing machinery, the law of the press, and a little instruction in its history, by way of background. It surprised me to find that these students can, in a month or two, learn to distinguish between the more common type faces, such as Caslon, Garamond, Cloister, Cheltenham, Bodoni, Kabel, and Futura. (Most printers will tell you that this takes far longer.)

Each week a different managing editor takes charge of the weekly newspaper, editing the week's news, rewriting where necessary, getting the copy in, making up and struggling with the printer. These struggles are reduced to a minimum, however, for the student editors have studied the printer's problems, too, and rarely ask for the impossible. On the magazine, one editor remains in charge for the year.

A third group, the editorial council, which includes editors of both papers and the business staff, meets weekly to co-ordinate plans and policies.

In the spring each first-year student acts as managing editor of one trial issue of the newspaper—if possible without assistance from older students. With this plus the year's records as a basis, executives for the next year are chosen. By the end of April or early May, college students who began their journalistic training in the previous September take over and run an entire publishing business with a budget of about $4000 and are ready to begin in the fall their share in the training of incoming students.

During the past year a new and especially interesting experiment was book reviewing for half a dozen small newspapers and one small magazine, professionally published and having no connection with the college. Not only is this valuable experience, but it also gives the student the satisfaction of seeing her name in print professionally, and the mild thrill of receiving a new review copy in payment. Where a student returns for a third or fourth year of study, it has proved possible to place her in a magazine or book-publishing office in New York, there to secure practical training under the joint supervision of publisher and instructor. This has proved a valuable transition from amateur to professional standing.

One could get out far more brilliant papers by changing some of these methods, especially by letting each student stick to one specialty for the year. One could not, however, turn out such well-trained young journalists with such a variety of experience when they enter real jobs.

The results speak for themselves. In four years graduates of this group have contributed book reviews to Scribners, the American Mercury, the New York Times, the New York Sun, the Paris Herald, the Town Crier, the Junior League Magazine, and the Richmond Times-Despatch, and the Saint Petersburg Times. Two graduates have contributed signed columns to the Indianapolis Star and the Saint Petersburg Times (Florida). Another is on the staff of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Another has written articles on decoration for four or five different magazines. Another covered the summer news of the Saint Lawrence Valley for the New York Sun and Herald Tribune, as well as for smaller papers. Another covered the Olympic games for a suburban weekly. A girl still in college is accredited New York correspondent of the San Francisco Argonaut and will begin dramatic criticism for the Call-Bulletin this fall. Another is making typographical designs for the books of a famous New York publisher. Still another is serving simultaneously on the staffs of the Junior League Magazine and Poetry Digest, selling poems to various magazines, and appearing in various anthologies. Two of these girls, a couple of years ago, took over a small country weekly, re-designed its typography, and then gathered and wrote all its news for the rest of the summer—incidentally driving the opposition paper out of business.

All this in an overcrowded profession in the midst of a major business depression when no jobs were supposed to exist.

Courtesy of Lewis S. Mills, Winsted, Conn.

Real Americans, Proud of Their Indian Heritage

Mohegan Indian children of Norwich, Conn., collected by the photographer and photographed just before they set out on their half-mile walk up the hill to the public school.

A Letter to Teachers

My little girl goes back to school today—
And you who see her morning-glory eyes
Above her lesson books must note the way
Her curls are tumbled by the wind, and prize
The fresh exhilarating breeze of youth
That blows about her form, and that same sweet
Expectant look that marked the face of Ruth
When gleaning in the fields of ripened wheat.

Be lenient at first if from her lips
The Latin verbs come haltingly and slow.
Perhaps, remembering gulls and sailing ships,
She is not prone to let her dreaming go.
Take not away the summer's questing wings,
But rather let them lift prosaic things.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

Helping the Child To Observe More

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

GOOD games for quickening and training observation can be based on the one played by Kipling's hero and the Hindu child in Lurgan Sahib's house at Simla, known as the "Play of the Jewels." "A half handful of clattering trifles" was dealt into a tray; both boys were allowed time to look and handle, the tray was then covered and each boy had to enumerate from memory what he had seen. While the Hindu child could, after a single glance, write a detailed count of every object, Kim at first could only stumble through incomplete lists, whether the game was played with jewels or familiar household objects, until with practice the power of observation grew.

Such a game, played with handfuls of odds and ends, shells, buttons, pebbles, seed pods or whatever varied objects are at hand, will keep children happily and profitably entertained on a railway journey; during a quiet hour on the beach, or in the woods; or on a wet day in the house. This faculty of observation may also be amusingly exercised during walks in town or country by efforts to tell, in turn, after a glance, the varieties of fruit noticed in the fruiterer's window, of flowers in a garden, the details of a building, the differing trees in wood or park, so that the mere apathetic generalization of "trees," "flowers," "birds," "houses," will give place to the alert and accurate observation of diversities of form, color and size in visible objects. The result will be an ever-increasing perception of beauty and variety which will extend gradually and usefully into all the scenes and experiences of life.

The system of "memory-drawing" practiced in some schools is valuable in stimulating and cultivating observation. Ernest Dimnet in his book "On the Art of Thinking" records how the son of the famous painter Cazin once told him that his father used to take him on professional rambles through the country and "Every now and then the two men would stop for a few minutes; then turning their backs on the landscape they tested each other's recollection of the values registered during this brief interval." The older man's capacity for perception and recollection was extraordinary. Sometimes, his son stated, after months he could prove that half-tints, indistinguishable to the average vision, were still clear in his memory.

This exemplifies the same principle as that manifest in the "Play of the Jewels," a definite and active effort instantly to observe, register and remember. Such practice and its fruits will certainly enrich daily experience by cultivating the power of observing the beauties and wonders of nature, the varied objects and points of interest which surround us on every side and the myriad details of shape, size, color, position and relativity. Where such training is lacking these things are too often unnoted and unenjoyed because, while casually "seen," they are not, in any true and vital sense, observed.

A Gratitude Book Well Kept

The Parent

Illinois

Dear Parent Column Readers:

I certainly feel grateful for the practical ideas given out through the Educational page of the Monitor.

One of the predominate thoughts I get from the use of the Monitor in connection with children is a sense of balance in their early unfoldment. That is, I see more clearly the importance of bringing out different interests and talents rather than classifying the child's abilities in a certain line and concentrating on that particular subject.

Our boys are four years and eight months, respectively. We are already making the effort to bring the baby into the family circle in various activities. When the older boy and I sing, we have the baby near us and we place a little black-handled gold bell in his hand so that he may ring it merrily as "accompaniment." It is interesting to see how the older boy respects the baby's rights in taking part. If the baby is awake at meal time we try to have him near the table, and if we are eating by candle light, he enjoys the "festivity" of the occasion just as much as the older ones.

The four-year-old and daddy and I are starting a Gratitude Book. Each day we are putting in it thoughts, deeds, experiences and little things which make us grateful for the day. I recently purchased a large scrapbook and obtained a bright red box to keep with it. The box is for autumn leaves, pretty pebbles we may find on walks or trips, and other objects which we often accept without special thought of gratitude, for the purpose they serve. I'm sure many ideas will unfold as we travel with our gratitude book throughout the year and there will be learning in it for us all.

Lately I have been taking Monitor pictures for Sonny to use to make stories. He tells what he sees in the picture and makes comments on it while I write down each thing he relates and then read him the finished "story." We use the Monitor in so many other ways and this fall we are starting a home kindergarten course offered by a Monitor advertiser.

In closing I would like to say that when I meet a mother who is a Parent Column reader I always find it a most refreshing and helpful acquaintance. (Mrs.) H. O.

* * *

Teaching a Baby to Climb

Ohio

Dear Friends:

I have only one child, a son 18 months old, so do not feel I have had much experience on many of the subjects discussed, and am inclined to listen rather than speak.

Only one little point occurred to me that might be of interest to other mothers. It concerns letting the baby climb. Many mothers, I think, are afraid, but as I always liked to climb, I encouraged my baby, and before he could walk—when he could only creep and stand—he could climb onto the couch, by the window, using a little stool as a 'stepping-stone.' Then, lest he fall off, I taught him how to get down: to turn on his stomach and slide down, feet first. He learned it readily and always applied it, so has been very free from falls. Of course he progressed from couch to chairs, and from chairs to chair-table, etc., over a period stretching into months.

I do so want to guide my baby in the right paths. I am glad to talk with other mothers on all child-training problems. (Mrs.) F. R.

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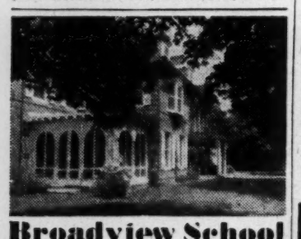

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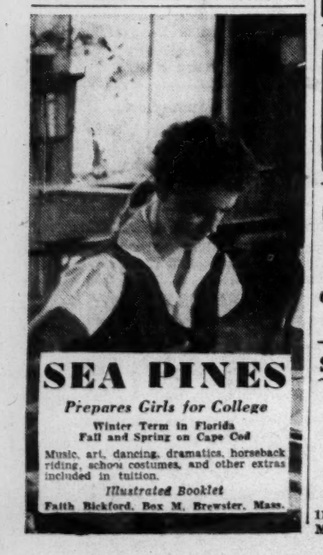

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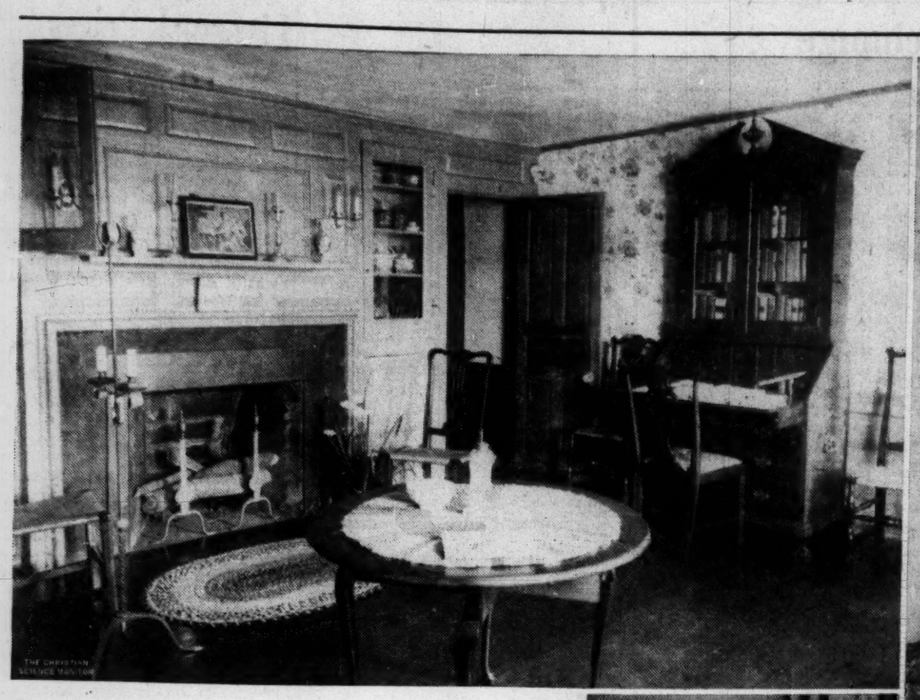
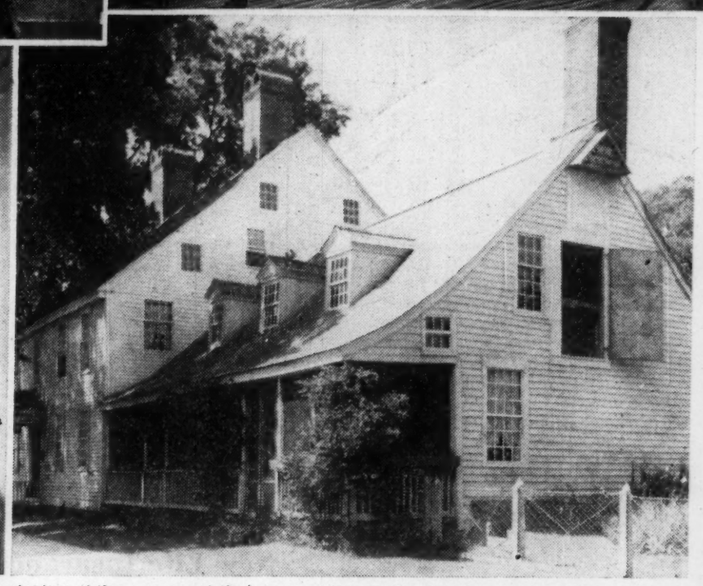
A Saturday Page





A house of the late 1700's, to which is attached the owner's store of the same date, is to be seen in Clinton, Conn. This Stanton House is open to visitors every week day between two and five in the afternoon, and holds many features of interest.

At the left, above, is pictured one of the first-floor rooms, with its paneled fireplace side and contemporary furniture.

At the center, above, a fireplace corner is completely paneled and provided with spacious and inviting closets. Original furniture is found in many of the rooms, as it is in the chamber shown at the right above.

The simple hallway is given unexpected dignity by the wide paneled sections at the right and left. These are hinged, permitting them to be raised to the ceilings, throwing the entire front portion of the house into a single room.

The long curve of the store roof line suggests the simpler homes of Virginia, and makes the house lines seem unusually severe. The high-placed end windows of the house are evidence of attics at two levels.

Connecticut Towns and Houses

The Stanton House and Store in Clinton

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

HALFWAY between New Haven and New London by the shore highway lies the town of Clinton, where has stood for nearly a century and a half a building that is of peculiar interest since it is a combined store and dwelling. In recent years many structures have been erected to serve at once these two purposes, but they were rare in America of the 1700's. It is not as a curiosity that we care for it, rather as an attractive example of that simple yet gratifying architecture which builders of those days seem to have found it so easy to produce. Then, the place has remained in the Stanton family all these years, until a descendent deeded it to trustees for public enjoyment, well outfitted with early family belongings and others that had been collected. So the Stanton House at Clinton, Conn., deserves notice here and visits from motor tourists who reach the vicinity.

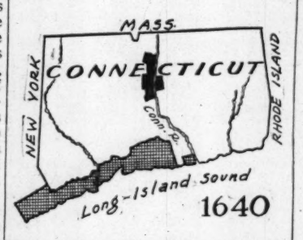
There seems to be little in either public or family records about Adam Stanton, the merchant or "trader" who built the Stanton House. It is known that he came from Rhode Island in the early years of the Revolutionary War and that he "did a trading business" in a house near the waterside. Extracting salt from sea water on a commercial scale was one of his activities. Selling it at two dollars a bushel seems little for it, after all the cost of firewood and labor necessary for boiling away the water in shallow pans. Until recent years the blackened fire stones of his places for fires could be identified on the seashore.

In this series of articles occasioned by the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Connecticut, there have been numerous mentions of those parties of colonists who chose the adjoining territories of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield for their wilderness homes. These groups, led by the ministers of Newton, Dorchester and Watertown, sought greater freedom of action than was possible under the organization of the Massachusetts Bay Colony of which they had formed a part. So in 1635-36 the people of three communities treked southwest, leaving those of the other five relieved of the contention that frequently had marked their relations. About 200 people seem to have been included in this first exodus, a number which increased to 800 within two years.

Guide Books Lately Published

Three years after that first venture there came in 1638 the strong companies which acquired from the Indians land along the Sound, beginning with the present New Haven area. These too were Puritans, come directly from London via Boston and were of greater wealth and influence at home than any previous party coming to New England. Within a year or two they had acquired the shore and several miles inland, all the way from Greenwich next the New Amsterdam border to Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut River. This was styled the New Haven Colony, Clinton being one of its towns.

It would be easy to fall into the diversion of calling attention to more details of the dramatic political and social development of these groups, but those will best be left for the readers to find in books as they wish. For motorists or others who wish for general data on places of interest in any town or city, the "Connecticut Guide," issued by the



State and for sale at many stores at $1, is excellent. Its 300-odd pages are thoroughly indexed and include lists of books on all sorts of topics relating to state history and development. A grand folding map that must delight any country-loving resident or visitor, is one of those that almost speaks, so clearly does it suggest the character of the terrain throughout the area, though without contour lines.

Displaced One a Century Old

This house we are looking at was bought by Stanton in 1791, in an unfinished condition, and stands on ground having associations that extend more than a century earlier. It was part of the "home lot" of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, minister of the community in the late 1600's. When the Collegiate School of Connecticut, later named Yale College, was established by the Colony in 1701, Mr. Pierson was chosen its rector or master, and remained so during his career of the following six years. In his home was plenty of room for instruction, for there was one student the first year; five the second; 15 to 20 the third. Eighteen were graduated while he was rector. When the Pierson house was demolished is not known, but it is said that some of its timbers are embodied in this Stanton structure. And the old Pierson well is still in service on the Stanton land, associated with the very first students of the school that became Yale College 16 years later.

It is of small importance to us that the present house lacks notable historic tradition. It has enough character to hold our attention and the contents are of much merit in their variety and quality. Apparently Adam Stanton was well-to-do when he bought the unfinished house and added to it the store which gives so much individuality and charm to the unit. In outward appearance all is as it was when ox-drawn carts and saddle horses brought farm products and customers to its doors. The porch where surely many lingered to exchange greetings and gossip is screened now and closed, but the sign that modestly announces "European and West India Goods" still hangs beneath it, possibly where it did in the 1790's. Within there is some old equipment—account books, the standing desk, tin document boxes, part of the shelves and drawers—but there has been no attempt to reproduce the entire appearance within.

The House Itself

While this store portion first catches attention, for its own shapeliness and extraordinary association with a dwelling, it is the larger building that is the more important of itself. Its approach to original construction is close in all major features. The paneling which graces some walls is intact and one room still has the Parisian wall paper placed there soon after the house was built. Immediately on entering from the street, one is impressed by the wide sections of paneling at one's right and left. It is found that both are hinged, to be raised and attached to the ceiling when hospitality required that all the front part of the house should be used as one room.

The house is completely furnished, though how many of the things belonged in the Stanton family I am not certain. On visiting the place I received the impression that the entire contents were Stanton heirlooms, but have learned this is not so. One descendent of the last generation was somewhat of a collector and to him goes the credit for the presence of numerous items, how many it is not easy to learn. That the house and all it holds is now accessible to all visitors, is due to the generosity of Lewis F. Stanton, of Hartford, Conn., who in his will placed the property in the hands of trustees as a memorial to his brother and for the benefit of the public.

British Dealers' Second Fair

By "Collector"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

PROFESSIONAL collectors all over the country are building great hopes on the Antique Dealers' Fair which opens, in the Great Hall of Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on September 27, to last until October 18. Amateurs are correspondingly expecting a rare treat.

It promises to be the finest collection of authentic antiques ever brought together for sale under one roof. The overwhelming success of the first fair last year prompted the organization of this second exhibition, which gives every indication of far surpassing its predecessor.

It is estimated that the value of the antiques shown on the opening day will be considerably more than one million pounds. There will be constant changes in the exhibits, of course, throughout the fair. The majority of the pieces represent the work of the seventeenth and eighteenth century silversmiths, cabinetmakers, china and glass factories, but there will also be splendid examples of such things as Sheffield plate, prints, mantelpieces, miniatures, treen (domestic utensils of wood), books for connoisseurs, rugs and carpets, early needlework and a host of other varieties.

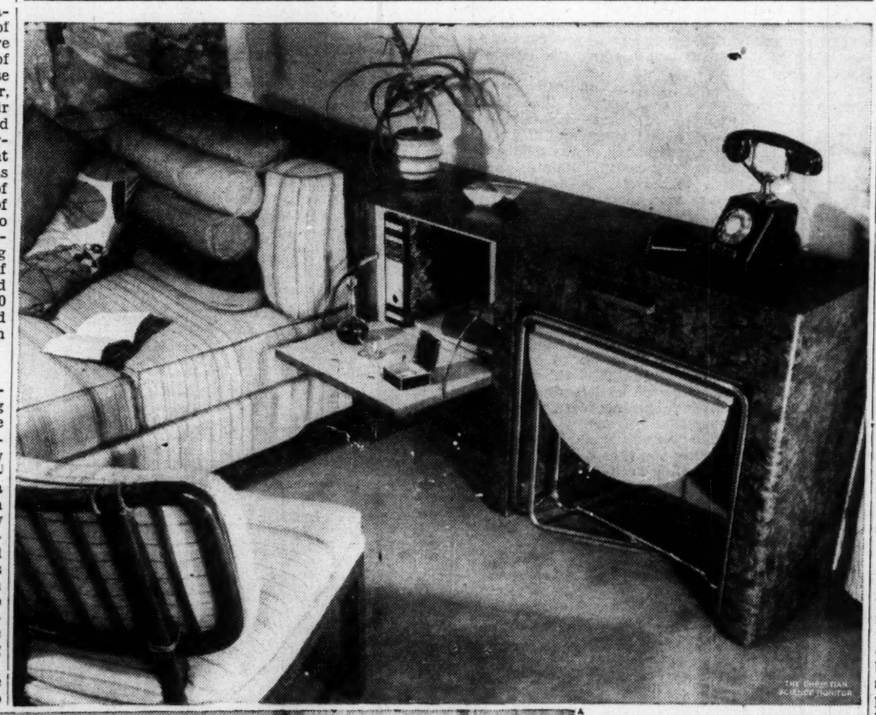
Profiting by the experience of last year, the fair will close at 7 p. m. It was found last year that visitors did not sufficiently appreciate the evening sessions. The exhibitors will number 104, as compared with 89 in 1934, while the floor space has now been actually doubled. Although the majority of the furniture will be English, more than one stall-holder is showing examples by the gifted French ébénistes. Thus students will be able to compare and contrast the two contemporary styles, French and English.

A notable French specimen is a seventeenth century carved walnut cabinet, with two cupboards above and an open shelf below, not unlike the English court-cupboards of the period. The door panels are carved with strapwork resembling the so-called "cut-card" decoration on English silver.

English walnut furniture, for which there is a revived demand among collectors of antiques, will be a feature of the exhibition. One of the gems in this section is a burr walnut example, a cabinet of the days of King George I, shown by a famous professional who maintains a constant stock of antique furniture valued at many hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Masterpieces in Queen Anne walnut chairs and card tables are also being shown and the Chippendale pieces are likely to make fresh converts. Lacquered late Stuart and eighteenth century furniture will likewise be exhibited. A six-legged Chippendale mahogany sideboard, which is being shown by a provincial dealer, may cause a small sensation.

The cost of admission is 2s., including tax, half of which will be given to benevolent causes.



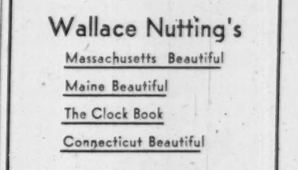
Space Saving Devices for the Reception Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

IN FORMER times a well-to-do family had a so-called reception room, usually resplendent with gilt and damask covered furniture, which was only used on rare occasions. During late years, however, people have become, of necessity, more practical. The reception room, that survival of the aristocratic culture of the eighteenth century, has been banished from the modern middle-class home. Many a small flat today has no more than a so-called "reception corner" in the living room.

For such Mr. Paul László, Stuttgart architect, has introduced some unusual space saving ideas. In a living room, next to a wide comfortable couch he places two original small fixtures which serve many purposes. For instance, at one end is a handy cupboard which will hold writing materials, a small box file and so on, while into the other end fits a folding table which can be lifted bodily out and placed in any part of the room one desires. In front of the couch with chairs set conveniently round it the room is ready for the reception of guests. And after their departure the table can be folded back into its recess and the floor space left free.



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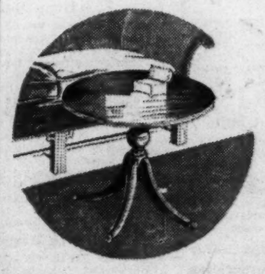

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Listed Stock Quotations

Mining Issues, Metals and Specialties Hold Buyers' Attention

Commodity and Money Markets

Mixed Movement Of Stock Prices In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The stock market side-stepped gingerly today with only metals, mining issues and a handful of specialties showing firm propensities.

Profit taking was in evidence at times, although the majority of losses were held to minor proportions. The close was irregular. Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

3 points on top of yesterday's spurt of more than 6, but yielded part of this gain in the final hour. American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, Kennecott and Anaconda gave a good account of themselves.

American Telephone was resistant, as was Purity Bakeries, Warner Bros., Loew's, N. Y. Central and Auburn. Western Union and Case sagged about a point each and U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, American Can, Westinghouse, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and numerous others were about unchanged to moderately in arrears.

Government Bonds Off

U. S. Government direct and guaranteed obligations gave ground in the bond market today, while corporate loans moved narrowly.

Among the Treasury issues losses ran from 1-32 to 4-32 of a point, but Federal Farm, Mortgage 3s and Home Owners Loans 5s were off 10-32 of a point each.

A few of the utility and communications liens shaded lower, including American Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone 5s, but Western Union 5s edged higher and Postal 5s were level.

A steady to slightly improved tone was the rule among rail issues, but Union Pacific 4s got down around a point. In the foreign list, German 7s were ahead 2 points, while Italian 5s dipped a point.

Views Still Bullish

Although conceding that a further consolidation of gains might help the internal structure of the equities list, most commentators still expressed bullish views for the long pull.

Much interest was shown in the statement of Railway Age that if the freight car loadings movement continues at the same rate as in the eight weeks ended Aug. 31, total shipments for the final four months of the year will be the best since 1930.

While trade analysts appeared pleased with the steady improvement of trade in various directions, new life insurance production took a drop during the last month. The aggregate for August amounted to $651,193,000, against $699,879,000 in the corresponding 1934 period.

Notwithstanding gasoline price cutting has been reported from different points, the Department of the Interior disclosed that stocks of foreign and domestic crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 31 were off 346,000 barrels from the previous week.

At the opening of foreign exchange dealings guilders were off .02 of a cent at 67.35 cents, sterling was unchanged at $4.95 and the French franc was .00½ of a cent easier at 6.59 cents.

Brokerage Houses Being Investigated by the SEC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Relations of brokerage houses to their clients are under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It disclosed the inquiry in a brief announcement, which said that commission houses had granted access to their advices to clients on stock market conditions. This material would embrace market letters and similar service.

The investigation is part of a study of the question of segregating brokers and dealers.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
National Grocers Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sept. 21
Tilo Roofing $2 pf	$1	Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Extra				
Hollinger Con Gold M Ltd	5c	Oct.	7	Sept. 20
Regular				
Angostura Wupper Bucyrus-Erie 7% cum pf	5c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
	50c	Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Conn. Gen Life Ins	20c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 21
Cons Chemical Indust pf A	37½c	Q	Oct.	31 Oct. 15
Cont'l Gas & Elec 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 12
Cont'l Telephone C 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Dominion Rubber Co, Ltd, pf	$1.75	Q	Sept.	30 Sept. 14
General Pub Utilities, Inc. $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Great West Life Assurance Co (Winnipeg, Man)	$5	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines, Ltd.	5c	Oct.	7	Sept. 20
Horn & Hardart Baking	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Kansas Gas & Electric Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 16
Metropolitan Edison $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Aug. 30
Do $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Aug. 30
Do $5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Aug. 30
Mutual Telephone Co (Hawaii)	8c	M	Oct.	20 Oct. 10
Natl Fuel Gas	25c	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
New Eng Pow Assoc 6% pf	$1	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 17
Do $2 pf	33 1-3c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 17
U S Elec Light & Pwr Shares Inc (Md.) voting shares	2-5c	..	Oct.	1 Sept. 15

Baldwin Locomotive Orders

The dollar value of orders taken in August by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, has been announced as $1,170,348 as compared with $1,945,833 for the first eight months of the year to $11,734,643 as compared with $15,048,716 in the like period of last year. On Aug. 31, 1935, consolidatated unfilled orders, including Midvale, amounted to $5,744,964 as compared with $9,462,712 on Jan. 1, 1935, and $9,561,005 on Aug. 31, 1934.

Hudson Motor Retail Sales

DETROIT—Retail sales of Hudson and Terraplane cars in August totaled 6321, which was greater than for any August since 1929. August sales registered a gain of 21.6 per cent over the like month of 1934. The company reports that the volume of sales increased each week during the month. As a result retail sales for the week ended Aug. 31 were substantially better than for the first week of the month, showing a gain of 38.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Sept.14	Sept.13
64¾	51	2f Acme Steel	400	63¾	63½	63¾	62
9⅜	4¼	.. Adams Express	600	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
33½	28	.. Adams Millis	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
14¼	8	.15b Addressograph	400	13⅛	13	13	13½
14¾	4½	.. Advance Rumely	440	13⅛	13	13	13½
149¾	104⅝	3f Air Reduction	100	14	14	14	13⅝
17⅝	¾	.. Airwar Elec App	100	146	146	146	147½
20⅛	15½	.60f Alaska-Juneau	100	1	1	1	1
2⅛	¾	.. Alleghany Corp h)	2300	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16½
3⅛	2⅜	.. Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
7	1¾	.. Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5
30½	21	.. Alleghany Steel	100	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
171½	125	6 Allied Chem	200	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28
7⅝	3½	.. Allied Stores	100	169½	169½	169½	170
29⅝	12	.. Allis Chalmers	1400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
73⅜	49	5 Allied Stores pf	1600	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	28⅛
4½	2½	2f Amal Leather	100	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅛
33	26	2 Amal Leather pf	300	4	4	4	4
71	48½	2 Amerada	400	33	32½	32½	31¾
57¾	41½	3 Am Ag Sh Del	700	64¾	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜
31¾	13½	.. Am Bank Note	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
17¾	6½	.. Am Crystal Sug	1100	32½	31⅝	32	31⅜
86	72	.6 Am Crys 1st pf	1200	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15½
128½	109	7 Am Brake S&F pf	100	86	85	86	85
146¾	110	4f Am Can	10	128	128	128	128
25⅜	10	.. Am Car & Fdy	500	145	144	144	144
22	6	.. Am Chain	400	23½	23	23	23
106	38	.. Am Chain pf	400	20⅞	20½	20½	21
4¼	2⅜	.. Am Colortype	100	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	106
33¼	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
3	¾	.. Am Encaustic (h)	600	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
9¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
42	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
17	3½	.. Am & For Pw 2pf	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
13	8¼	1 Am Hawaiian	100	12⅜	12	33	33
39¼	17	.. Am Hide & L pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
37¼	29½	2.40 Am Tome Pr	500	39½	38¾	38¾	39
47⅜	23¾	.. Am Ice	300	31½	31	31½	30¾
37⅝	20	6 Am Ice pf	800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅞	4½	.. Am International	400	20¼	20	20	20
20¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	400	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛
10¼	4	.. Am Mach & Met	1200	18	17¾	18	17⅞
9½	4½	.. Am Mach & M ct	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
24¾	13½	.. Am Metal	400	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
25¾	18½	.. Am Mach & Fy	900	24	23¾	23¾	24
51¼	31½	.. Am Power & Lt	800	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26¾
41½	8¾	.. Am P&L 5% pf	1800	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅞
49½	10⅝	.. Am P&L 6% pf	400	31	30¼	30¾	31
18¾	10½	.. Am Radiator	500	36⅛	35½	36	36⅛
27½	15¾	30b Am Rolling Mill	2500	18⅛	17¾	18	18⅛
13⅞	4½	.. Am Seating	1900	27½	26¾	27½	26¾
27	18½	.. Am Snuff	100	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13½
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	100	24⅜	24	24⅜	24¼
51¼	31½	.. Am Smelt & Ref	30	25	25	25	25
144	121	.. Am Smelt & R pf	360	51¼	50¼	50⅜	49⅞
99	72½	5 Am Tobacco	100	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	
102	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	600	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	98½
70½	52	.. Am Steey Fdries	1100	101½	101½	101½	101½
140¼	126½	2 Am Sugar Ref	1400	19	19	19	18⅞
145¾	98⅞	9 Am Sug Ref pf	400	56⅛	56	56	56
51¼	31½	.. Am Tel & Tel	100	135½	135½	135½	135
22½	9	.. Am Type Fdrs (h)	1800	141¾	141½	141½	141
19¼	7⅛	1 Am Typ F pf (h)	200	4½	4½	4½	
80	48	6 Am Wat W & E	100	17¾	17¼	17¼	17
91½	47⅛	.. Am Wat 1pf	1200	17⅛	17¼	17¼	17
52¾	35½	.. Am Woolen	300	77½	77	77	76¾
13¾	5	.. Am Woolen pf	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
21⅜	8	.. Am Writ Pap (h)	40	51	50	50½	49¾
28	16½	.. Anaconda Cop	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
17⅜	12⅞	.60 Anaconda Wire	3500	21¾	21	21¼	21
109	100	6½2 Anchor Cap	400	25	25	25	
9	3½	.. Anchor Cap pf	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞
6¼	3¼	.. Anded Copper	20	100	100	100	
70⅜	55½	.. Armour Ill	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅞	16½	.50 Armour Ill pr pf	100	4	4	4	
15⅛	7½	.. Armstrong Cork	400	61¼	60⅞	60½	61
58⅛	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	1200	32⅜	32	32	32¼
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	200	14	14	14	14⅛
28	21⅜	1 Atl Refining	2900	51¾	51	51½	50⅝
46½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	2200	25¼	25	25	25⅛
114	106¾	6 Atlas Powder pf	2500	22⅞	22½	22½	22¼
8⅞	3⅝	.. Atlas Tack	100	45	45	45	44¾
34⅝	15	.. Auburn Auto	10	114	114	114	
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4¼	2¼	.. Aviation Corp Del	1500	37½	36¾	37¼	36¾
			400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
			800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
6⅜	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	1800	3½	3	3	3
26¾	7½	.. Baldwin L pf (h)	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
23	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	2500	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
115	106⅛	.7 Bangor & Ar pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10⅜	5⅛	.. Barker Bros	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
115	101¾	.. Barnsdall A	6	6	6	6	6
19	11¾	.. Bayuk Cig pf	1200	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
14⅜	11⅛	.. Beatrice Cream	30	111½	111½	111½	111½
23¼	11⅞	1 Belding Hem	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
19⅜	15⅛	1½ Bendix Aviation	500	15¼	14¾	14¾	15⅛
40⅝	21⅜	.. Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22⅝
103¾	55¾	1¾ Bethlehem Steel	100	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	18⅞
26¼	14⅜	.. Beth Steel pf	2600	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39¾
14¾	9⅝	1b Bigelow Sanford	400	100	99¾	100	99
23¾	16⅜	.40 Bloomingdale	1100	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
16⅛	6¾	.. Boeing Airplane	200	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
59⅞	39⅜	.3 Bohn Alum & Br	1100	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	90	4f Bon Ami A	400	50	50	50	50
26⅜	21	1.60 Borden	100	100	100	100	98⅝
51⅞	28¼	2 Borg Warner	2600	24¾	24½	24⅝	24½
8	3¼	.. Boston & Maine	800	51⅛	50¾	50¾	51
48⅞	24½	2 Briggs Mfg	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅜	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass	1900	46½	45⅝	46	46⅛
45⅜	23⅛	3 Briggs & Strat	500	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
36½	30¾	.. Bristol Myers	100	43½	43½	43½	
46¾	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	100	35	35	35	
31⅞	14	2 Brooklyn Q pf	1400	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	44¼
15	8⅛	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	200	23	22	22	2
91½	62¾	2 Bucyrus E pf	400	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13
6⅝	3¼	.. Budd Mfg rts	100	87	87	87	87
50½	23	.. Budd Mfg	1800	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
7⅝	2½	.. Budd Mfg pf	800	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
19¾	8¼	.. Budd Wheel	100	48½	48½	48½	49
10¾	3¾	.. Bullard	1400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
13⅜	¼	.. Bulova Watch	800	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
9⅞	3	.. Burns Bros B (h)	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
20½	13¼	.60 Burns Bros pf (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3⅞	1	.. Burroughs Add	80	7	7	7	7
72½	10	.. Bush Term (h)	800	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
2¾	1⅛	.. Bush T Bldgs pf C	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
17¾	¾	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	100	16	16	16	
20⅝	11⅜	.. Butterick	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
		.. Byers	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
			900	18	18	18	18
42½	30½	1½ .. Calif Packing	300	31¾	31	31	31¾
1¼	¼	.. Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
53	21½	.40 Calumet & Hecla	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
16⅜	8¾	.. Canada Dry	400	9⅜	9	9⅜	9⅜
13⅛	4⅝	.. Canadian Pacific	300	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅞
36½	32½	3 Capital Admin	100	45	44¼	44¼	44
80⅜	45¾	3 Capital Admin pf	300	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
55½	36½	.. Case Thresh	4500	79	77¼	77½	78⅝
35⅜	19½	.. Caterpillar Trac	300	51	50	50	50
5	1⅞	.. Celanese Corp	1500	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅝
36¾	11¼	.. Celotex Co (h)	400	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
62½	31¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	20	36	35½	35½	35
63¾	38⅜	4 Central RR of NJ	300	56	56	56	56
65¼	23	.. Cerro de Pasco	5300	62½	61¼	61¾	63¾
27¾	16	3 Certain-Teed pf	600	64⅝	62¾	64¼	62⅞
47½	37⅝	2.80 Chesapeake Corp	800	46⅝	46	46	46
2¼	¾	.. Ches & Ohio	300	45¾	45	45	46
34½	15⅜	.1f Chi &2Gt West (h)	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	¼	.. Chi Mail Order	300	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
49¾	34	.. Chi Mil & St P (h)	100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
5⅝	1⅜	.. Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	700	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	23¼
9¾	4⅞	.. Chi & N'western (h)	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
44¼	20	.. Chi Pneu Tool	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
41⅛	18⅜	.. Chi Pneu T pf	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	95
7⅞	3½	.. Chi R1&P 7% (h)	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	3
74	31	.1f Childs Company	200	47⅜	27⅞	27⅞	
35¾	27⅝	.1f Chrysler	9500	72½	71½	71⅞	71⅞
24⅞	14	.2 Cleve Gv Br Co	300	33¾	33¼	33¼	33⅛
18¼	12¼	.80 City Ice & Fuel	200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
19½	15⅛	.50 Clark Equipment	200	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15½
32⅞	6	.. Colgate-Palm-P	1500	15½	15½	15⅝	15½
8¼	6¾	.. Collins & Aikman	1600	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅝
5½	½	.. Colonial Bea Oil	8500	32¼	31⅜	32¼	32
1⅜	3⅜	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
86½	35⅜	.. Columbia Gas	500	3	2¾	2¾	3
81	34½	.6 Columbia G pf A	2900	13½	12⅞	13¼	13⅜
94	67	1f Columbia Fic vtc	700	85	83½	83½	84⅜
53⅞	39½	2½ Columbia Carb	500	92	91	91½	88⅛
72	56¼	2.80f Comm Credit	300	51½	51	51	50½
102⅜	97¾	4½ Comm Inv Tr	300	77	66¾	67	67½
107⅜	97¾	.60f Comm I Tr 6½% pf	300	101¾	101	101	101
27⅜	17⅜	.. Comm Solvents	3500	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
37⅞	29¼	3 Comwlth & Sou	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
49	37	1.60 Comwlth & S 6pf	300	57	57	57	57¾
22½	23¾	4½ Congleum Nairn	100	34	33¾	33¾	33½
34½	15⅞	1 Conn Ry & Lt	10	43	43	43	43
101¾	72⅛	5 Consol Film I pf	200	17	16¾	17	16¾
10½	6½	.25b Consol Gas	5300	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
15⅞	8¾	.. Consol Gas pf	300	100	100	100	100
62	41¾	3 Consol Oil	1800	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
7⅞	6	3 Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
67⅛	44⅛	.. Container A	1100	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
13⅜	8¾	.. Container B	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
43⅜	23⅜	.. Cont Baking A	1100	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
9⅞	4½	.. Cont Baking B	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
43⅜	2	.. Cont Can	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅜	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	1200	87⅛	86	86	86
68⅜	37½	.. Cont Motors	1500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
23	15¼	.62½b Cont Oil	1200	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
72⅜	62	3 Corn Exchange	20	53½	53	53½	55
67¾	41⅝	3 Corn Products	800	66	65¼	65½	65
39⅞	35⅞	.. Coty	200	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¾
27⅜	3½	2f Cream of Wheat	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
27⅜	14	.. Crown Zeller vtc	100	38	38	38	38
10	5	.. Crucible Steel	200	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26¼
8½	5½	.. Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
80⅜	40½	.. Cuba Rv pf	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
22⅞	15	.. Cuban Am Sug	300	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
105¼	89½	7 Cuban Am S pf	20	68⅛	68	68¼	68¼
3	2	.. Curtis Publishing	200	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
10⅛	6¼	.. Curtis Pub pf	100	104	104	104	104
29	16	.. Curtiss-Wright	800	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
		.. Curtiss-Wright A	800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
		.. Cutler Hammer	300	28¼	28	28¼	28⅜
42	22¾	.. Deere & Co	2500	41½	40¾	41½	41½
28	10	.75f Deere & Co pf	1000	27⅜	27¾	27¾	27⅞
47½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	3500	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	38
19¼	11	.. Del Lack & W	300	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅝
43¾	13⅝	.. Denver R G pf	300	21¾	20¾	21½	21½
103¼	65	4 Detroit Edison	300	103½	103½	103½	103
53¾	35½	1f Devoe & Rav A	200	39	39	39	39¼
41¼	34⅛	1½ Diamond Match	1500	41¾	40¾	41¼	41⅛
47½	34½	.. Diamond M pf	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅜	6¾	.. Dome Mines	700	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
19⅜	17½	.75b Dominion Stores	1500	41¾	40¾	41¼	41⅜
192½	63¾	.. Douglas A	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
51¼	2	.. Dresser B	500	31½	31	31	31¾
126⅛	86⅜	3.60f Du Pont de Nem	1000	53¾	5	5	5¼
			1500	125	124	124	124¾
28¾	16⅝	1f Eaton Mfg	2500	27⅞	27½	27½	28⅛
32½	19⅜	.. Elec Auto-Lite	4500	31¾	30⅞	31⅜	31½
9¼	3⅞	.. Elec Bd & Sh Ind	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
8⅜	3¾	.. Elec Pow & Lt	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
7½	1¼	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	800	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
28	2½	.. Elec Pow & L pf	200	21¾	21½	21½	22¼
49½	39	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	1000	25	24½	24½	25
66	52¾	3 Endicott Johnson	300	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	48
7⅞	3	.. Engineers Pub S	200	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	
14	7¼	.. Engineers PS ww	300	4¼	4¼	4½	5
17½	8½	.. Erie RR	200	38¾	38½	38½	38¾
14½	10½	.80 Erie RR 1pf	1500	12¾	12	12	12
23¼	15	1 Eureka Vacuum	300	14½	14½	14½	
5	2	.. Evans Products	300	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
		.. Exchange Buffet	200	20	20	20	20
			20	3¼	3¼	3½	3
26½	17	.. Fairbanks Co	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	
120	71½	3½f Fairbanks Morse	500	25	24½	24½	24¾
18	7½	.. Fairbanks M pf	10	117½	117½	117½	117½
7¾	3¾	.10b Fed Motor Tr	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
4½	2	.. Fed Screw W	1600	3¾	3	3¾	3
25	16⅛	.60f Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	3
18½	13¾	.40 Fed'd Dept Sto	100	2	2	2	
		Firestone T&R	700	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
1935 High	Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Sept.14	Sept.13
2⅛	⅞	.. Follansbee B (h)	800	2	2	2	2½
54⅜	30½	1 Food Mach	10	9	9	9	
17⅞	9¾	.. Foster-Wheeler	1400	41½	40½	41¾	40¼
90	60⅜	.. Foster-Wheel pf	100	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
13	4¾	1 Freeport Texas	10	88	88	88	88
		.. Fuller 2pf	300	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26
			30	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10¾
2⅝	⅞	.. Gabriel Snub A	800	2	2	2	2
10⅜	7	.. Gamewell	10	9	9	9	
44	32⅝	1¾ Gen Am Trans	1400	41½	40½	41¾	40¼
20⅝	11¾	.. Gen Asphalt	100	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
13	7⅜	.60 Gen Baking	1400	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
10½	5½	.. Gen Am Inv	400	10	9¾	10	9¾
8¾	5¼	.. Gen Bronze	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
18¾	8	.. Gen Cable A	600	15	14¾	14¾	15
49	19	.. Gen Cable pf	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
64½	50	4f Gen Cigar	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	56
35	20½	.80 Gen Electric	9100	34¼	33⅞	34¼	34
37½	31⅞	1.80 Gen Foods	2200

Business and Industry

Trade Gains Momentum, With Most Indices Pointing Upward

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Price Holds Up Well Despite Heavier Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Considering the great volume of receipts of wheat which have been hedged in the Chicago grain market, prices have held exceptionally well, although Chicago futures have not scored as big gains as have been registered the past week in other leading world exchanges.

September is a bear month, speculative markets being called upon to absorb the hedges from both winter and spring marketings. This year high premiums for both springs and hard winters tend to increase the movement from the farms, and on the other hand there has been no big volume of speculative trade. It consequently has been far from easy to take the hedging load, and the fact that prices have held as well as they have bears testimony to the underlying strength of the world grain position.

Freign Markets Gain

For some weeks foreign markets have been gaining on Chicago. This situation reflects a remarkable change in conditions as compared to a year ago, and as compared to other recent years. Old crop stocks were light in nearly every quarter except in Canada. Pressure from the Southern Hemisphere has been diminishing steadily, and it now appears that neither Argentina nor Australia will have any appreciable amount of wheat to carry over. European stocks were light at the end of the crop year.

Canadian official estimates indicate a crop of 272,000,000 bushels in the western provinces, which includes 60,000,000 bushels wheat of unmillable grade. Canadian conditions have changed radically as the result of the crop losses in the West, and the shrinkage of supplies in competing countries. The past two crop years world exports of wheat have been about 527,000,000 bushels. The presumption is that this year, due to the depletion in reserve stocks in importing countries, imports may be greater. Unless there is a radical revision upward in Argentine estimates, Canada will be the dominating factor in the world wheat trade the coming year, with the total crop and carry over of milling wheat of only about 425,000,000 bushels.

Canadian Wheat for U. S.

In addition to the usual importers, whose needs are probably at least as great as last year, the United States is expected to take 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. The Canadian surplus which has been a bugbear for the past two seasons, promises to be wiped out the coming season.

The official September estimate of the United States spring wheat crop was 163,000,000 bushels, a loss of 13,000,000 bushels from August. This reduction was not as much as expected, but when the percentage of low grade wheat is considered the crop in reality is much smaller than the figures denote.

Domestic flour trade broadened to the greatest measure of activity in several months, and there appears to be increased trade in Canadian wheat for export.

In corn the price range in the new crop months has been rather narrow. It is expected the Government will announce a loan price on corn shortly.

Insolvency Index Is Lowest for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 — Dun's Insolvency Index for August at 53.0 was the lowest of the year to date and showed a normal decline for a midsummer month. It compared with 56.4 for July and 53.4 for August of last year. It was not only the lowest for any month this year, but was below that for any month back to 1920.

Such improvement as has appeared in the insolvency record this year, as compared with 1934, has been mainly in the last three months. The insolvency record, as indicated by the Insolvency Index, has not only been lower, but the reduction, in the comparison with the same months of 1934, has been steady. Furthermore, the seasonal movement, which at this time is downward, has been quite as great sa in the most favorable records.

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Canadian Grain Board and Advisory Committee

(Bottom) From Left to Right—Sydney T. Smith, Charles C. G. Short, Lew Hutchinson, Paul F. Bredt, David L. Smith, J. I. McFarland, Chairman of Board; Dr. H. C. Grant, C. B. Davidson, Secretary; Robert McKee, Brooks Catton, L. C. Brouillette. The Personnel of This Important and Recently Established Body Is of Especial Interest at the Present Time, in View of Canada's Enhanced Importance in the World Wheat Markets. Due to Shortages Elsewhere, Canada Is likely to Be the Dominant Factor in the World Wheat Trade, With an Estimated Total Crop and Carryover of About 425,000,000 Bushels of Milling Wheat. Last Week the Board Recommended the High Minimum Price of 87½ Cents a Bushel on No. 1 Northern Wheat.

Treasury Disposed To Retain Auction Financing Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Because of the U. S. Treasury's tentative aims for handling the public debt it is expected that the "auction system" in government financing operations will make its reappearance.

The Treasury hopes to build up a few big bond issues instead of several small ones and float new issues in a way to level out the ups and downs in the Government bond market. It is believed that the auction system lends itself to both these objectives better than the system of subscription at par.

Since the failure to raise the $100,000,000 on Aug. 26 through the auction system, the Treasury is faced with the question as to the method of procedure. It can either continue experimenting with the new methods of financing which it believes more in its own interest or return to the old system of subscription at par.

The question is not yet settled because some officials like the "safe" course of straight par-bid methods and quarterly financings, and others think there is much to gain in the auction system. It is expected that the issue will not be settled until Secretary Morgenthau returns from his European vacation, because there is no new offering in prospect for the next month.

Seen As Steadying Market

Proponents of the auction system stress the fact that it offers a method for preventing undue rises in the government bond market and possibly avoid drastic declines. The scheme is this; when the market sticks its head up knock it down with another bond offering to the highest bidder. The new bonds would probably sell under the market. The result, it is believed, would soak up some of the premium from outstanding issues.

Unless its deficit got ahead of it, the Treasury might be able to stay out of the market when it was weak if it could do its financing intermittently when the market was strong, thus avoiding further depression of prices. At least it would not be forced to accept whatever conditions happened to prevail at the arbitrary quarterly financing dates.

Favors Treasury

The auction system is better adapted to intermittent financing than the subscription-at-par system, and is opposed to the quarterly financing which has usually been associated with the par-bid system.

By offering new blocks of bonds in the same issue from time to time the Treasury could build up issues of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 as large as the Fourth Liberty Loan just refunded. Thus the Treasury has already by subsequent offerings at auction built up its issue of 2½ per cent bonds of 1955-6. The original offering of this issue amounted to $1,459,000,000. The Treasury increased the total outstanding to $2,611,000,000 by selling subsequent blocks at auction.

Regular dealers in Government bonds would not be pleased over the steadying of bond prices or the creation of large issues because they make their money out of frequent financings and price fluctuations. While these results are an advantage to the Treasury, the Treasury in the long run depends on the dealer to absorb issues.

Seek Lower Freight Rates From Albany to Midwest

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—An action to secure lower freight rates between the Port of Albany and a dozen states in the Midwest was started here at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing.

The action was started by the Albany Port District Commission in an effort to secure revision of railroad rates and equality with other ports along the Atlantic seaboard. The Albany commission wants the rates adjusted to make it as cheap to midwestern states from Albany as from such ports as Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston.

To secure the rate adjustment, the Albany Port Commission accused more than 100 leading railroads of the country, including the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson, with violating Interstate Commerce Commission acts.

Germany Pays More To U. S. Holders Of Dawes-Young Bonds

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—More liberal interest payments to residents of the United States holding German Dawes plan and Young plan bonds was announced by the German Consulate General in New York.

The announcement stated that residents of this country who owned the bonds as of July 1, last, would be able to sell their next maturing coupons for cash in dollars at a little more than 70 per cent of their face value.

On the last interest date, payment in full was offered in registered German marks, which could be converted into dollars at only about 55 per cent of their face value.

J. P. Morgan & Co., paying agents for the two issues, expected to have an announcement tomorrow.

It was recalled that the State Department protested some time ago against German discrimination against American holders.

The amount of the two issues now held by Americans was not accurately ascertainable, since substantial amounts are believed to have been repatriated. As of last Sept. 30, the dollar amount outstanding of the Dawes or German Government external 7 per cent loan of 1924 was $59,633,400, presumably not all held by Americans.

As of the same date, the amount outstanding of the dollar portion of the Young plan or German Government 5½ per cent international loan of 1930 was $91,305,600. The next interest coupon due on the Dawes loan is Oct. 15, and on the Young loan, Dec. 1.

U. S. Bank Clearings Continue to Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 — Bank clearings are continuing to rise, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. However, the rate of advance is slower. The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday, was $4,686,763,000 compared with $4,367,125,000 a year ago. This is an increase of 7.3 per cent.

New York City's clearings were $2,979,256,000, an increase on 4.5 per cent from a year ago, while the aggregate for other centers was 12.7 per cent higher at $1,707,507,000.

Even with the activity in stock dealings at New York City here, bank clearings were much more restricted than for any week since July. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh clearings were substantially higher than for some time. Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, Omaha, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle also showed good gains.

The total for the full week exceeded that for the preceding short week by $425,737,000, whereas for the same two weeks a year ago there was an increase of $851,737,000.

Folding Paper Box Sales Gain Slightly Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Sales of folding paper boxes for the first six months of 1935 were approximately 102 per cent of the like period of 1934, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. During the closing months of the first half of the year sales were less than for the corresponding ones of 1934, and production programs were curtailed.

While earnings have shown some improvement over the lows of 1932, considerable strengthening of the price structure will be necessary before a reasonable profit basis can be attained, trade leaders say.

Chase Group Is Offering City of New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Offering is being made of a new issue of $6,000,000 City of New York 1.15 per cent special corporate stock notes dated Sept. 18 and due March 12, 1936, at prices to yield .90 per cent by a group comprising the Chase National Bank, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Salomon Bros. & Hutzer and R. W. Pressprich & Co.

The bonds are interest-exempt from all present federal and New York State income taxes and are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.

U. S. and Colombia Sign Most Favored Nation Agreement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The State Department announced the signing of an unconditional most-favored-nation trade agreement between the United States and Colombia.

The trade pact was signed by Secretary Hull and Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, the Colombian minister, but requires approval of the Colombian Congress and proclamation by the President of the United States.

It will come into force 30 days after the exchange in Bogota of the ratification.

On the part of the United States, the agreement provides that certain products of Colombia, which represent a large precentage of that country's total exports here, shall continue to enjoy exemption from import duties, and not be subject to import prohibitions, or increased federal taxes.

Colombia on its part agrees to grant corresponding benefits to American imports. State Department officials declined to make public any details of the trade pacts' provisions, but it is understood that the chief item involved is coffee.

Coffee is on the free list now, and it is understood that the United States has pledged itself to continue it.

A trade treaty was signed with Colombia before enactment of the Trade Agreements Act. After that legislation was passed, however, and before the treaty had been ratified by Colombia, mutual agreement was reached between the two nations to redraft it.

Crude Oil Storage Stocks Are Lower

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil at the end of the week, Aug. 31, totaled 309,976,000 barrels.

Compared with the previous week, this total showed a decline of 346,000 barrels made up of decreases of 181,000 and 165,000 barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude, respectively.

The bureau said current reports of the industry for the week ending Aug. 31, indicated crude production declined but runs to stills increased slightly. The estimated daily average production was 2,730,000 barrels, or a decline of 20,000 barrels from the average of the previous week.

Hardware Displays Change Rapidly to Meet Early Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—That fall is here, has been emphasized by the abnormally cool weather during the latter part of August. The complection of hardware stocks and displays has changed rapidly to meet the early season. Carry-overs from last year as a rule have been light.

It is therefore, not surprising that a number of stores were caught short, due to late ordering, or to specifying deferred shipping dates, Hardware Age says in its market summary. However, there was sufficient prevalence of advance buying by forehanded wholesalers and by their retail customers, to put stocks generally into fair shape to withstand the early rush.

The unusually complete clean-up of summer stocks also has had its effect in encouraging distributors toward more liberal provision for fall.

Demand for Radio Sets In Turkey Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Sept. 14—A steady increase is being shown in the demand for radio sets in Turkey, according to the United States Assistant Commercial Attache here.

It is estimated that there are approximately 10,000 socket and battery receiving sets in the country at the present time. In addition, there are probably 2000 crystal sets, although the importation of such sets into Turkey is strictly prohibited and their use forbidden. The sets most generally in use have six and nine tubes (American) and four and six tubes (European). The great majority of the tube sets are of the socket type. Approximately 40 per cent of the radio sets sold in Turkey are of American origin.

Retail Business Best in 5 Years, Survey Declares

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Business appeared to be hitting its stride as it swung past the second weekly mile post of the autumn today.

To some of Wall Street's economic timekeepers it had seemed that a little faltering in the trade and industrial pace could be detected just after the Labor Day holiday, but that the lost ground was now thought to be pretty well made up, with prospects of better speed later.

Trade surveys indicated that the poor weather and the holiday lull which slowed retail lines in the previous week, were now clearly past and that wholesale business was again being stimulated by the better consumer demand.

Trade Best in Five Years

Dun & Bradstreet reported that retail trade was showing "the most generous response to merchandise offerings in five years."

At the same time, sections of heavy industry were revealing unexpected vitality. Despite lagging automobile demand for steel because of new model preparations, steel operations more than overcame the holiday hesitation to advance 3.9 points to 49.7 per cent of capacity.

The steel production figure was not only the best since last Feb. 11, but the highest with three exceptions since June, 1934. The important industrial indicator offered by power production dipped considerably less than normal for this time of year.

Railroad freight loadings were off somewhat more than seasonally during the Labor Day week, but this was generally expected following the unusual rise before the holiday. The trade paper, Railway Age, analyzing the summer improvement in freight movement, said it "looked like the real thing," and suggested that the final four months of the current year might be the best since 1930.

Many Gains Reported

Confirmation of the unusual extent of the late summer business rush continued to pile up as corporate reports appeared. General Motors revealed the best August sales since 1929, and Montgomery Ward's August sales proved to be 20.8 per cent above 1934. Financial circles attributed a large part of the better results to increased purchasing power in rural areas.

However, a steadier tone was apparent late in the week not far from the recent tops. Bonds mostly showed but small changes on the week, although the U. S. Government list tended to sag.

Grains were generally in good demand at rising prices stimulated by crop reports, and cotton showed modest improvement during the week.

Savings Banker

Rutherford E. Smith
President of the Dorchester Savings Bank, and Newly Elected President of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts

Savings Bankers Of Massachusetts Elect Smith as President

The Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts today elected Rutherford E. Smith, who is head of the Dorchester Savings Bank as president of the organization at its annual meeting at the New Ocean House here. During the last year, Mr. Smith served as vice-president and chairman of the Legislative Committee of the association. He is an attorney and is active in Masonic circles.

Other officers elected were first vice-president, A. George Gilman, president, Malden Savings Bank; second vice-president, Alfred H. Hastings, treasurer, Springfield Institution for Savings; secretary, Edward T. Heaphy, assistant treasurer, City Savings Bank, Pittsfield, and treasurer, Thomas H. Varnum, treasurer, Merrimack River Savings Bank, Lowell.

The elections marked the close of a three-day convention attended by more than 1000 savings bankers. There was a general tone of optimism throughout the convention, and a feeling that there was a steadier tone to the real estate market than had existed for some time past.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Surprise and incomprehension do not always go together. People who take quite inexplicable things for granted are often astonished by events whose cause they fully understand. Thus the fact that the Liverpool cotton market was taken aback by the decision of the United States Government to lend only 9 cents a pound on cotton, while guaranteeing a return of at least 12 cents to restricting growers does not indicate that opinion in England did not appreciate or applaud the reasons that prompted the decision.

Cotton Policy

Our view of the matter was this. At a price of 12 cents or more a pound, United States stocks of cotton were bound to go on mounting, since production was being stimulated all over the world and American exports were drying up. Hence the Administration had to choose between subsidizing the grower by piling up more and more of his cotton in the warehouses, and subsidizing him outright—between paying cash now and writing off a bad debt later. The former was undoubtedly the wiser course to choose; for the history of Canadian wheat shows the disastrous consequence of accumulating immense Government stocks which eventually have to be liquidated. The policy that the Administration favors and the Senate dislikes is admittedly one of dumping, with all its evil implications; but the alternative, in the long run, was the resignation of the United States from her proud position as the world's chief supplier of raw cotton—a contingency that in any case is not beyond the bounds of possibility within the predictable future.

Silver and Speculation

The fall in Liverpool cotton on the announcement of the change in administration policy showed how little stuffing there was in the market apart from American price-rigging. The same phenomenon is apparent, in an extreme form, in the silver market. The price of silver had been inflated from its punctured level of a year or so back entirely by the pressure of American official policy, actual or anticipated. Inevitably a great bull position was built up during this period, a position that was capable of rapid liquidation only if the United States offered an open and unlimited market for silver. That not being the case, liquidation has been but slowly effected, and in the absence of any further bull points there has been a constantly selling pressure on the market.

It may be safely said that apart from immediate industrial requirements there have been only two classes of purchasers of silver since the price was artificially boosted by the Act of June, 1934—speculators and the United States Treasury. The latter has of late exerted no positive effect on the world price, merely arresting collapse by buying, sometimes heavily, at the price of the day. Hence, subject to this brake, the determinant of world silver prices has been, fundamentally, nothing but speculation. Speculation, in turn, has been influenced by two main factors—expectations with regard to American policy, and the degree of necessity felt by the bull speculators to liquidate their positions. American policy having been entirely passive, the trend of prices has been inevitably downward ever since the unloading process began; and obviously the further the price falls the greater is the pressure on the bulls to cut their losses, so that the downward movement tends constantly to accelerate. The Bombay failure of mid-August was an acute symptom of a continuous condition.

That, in sum, is the history of the London silver market in the last few months. The Chinese, who are the first interested party, can gain little satisfaction from it, in spite of the relapse from the high price level for silver that was so injurious to them and drove them off the silver standard. For so long as American policy continues to be to hold up the world price of silver way above its economic level, there will be a steady suction upon China's silver reserves. So long, too, will the price of silver remain the prey of speculation, into whose clutches no country is willingly going to render its currency sysem.

Lead and the Empire

Let us turn to a more satisfactory commodity market. The rise in the price of lead has been due partly—indeed mainly—to the sound statistical position of an industry which has never sold its chances of recovery to the Mephistopheles of organized restriction, but partly also to a curious technical factor. It was part of the Ottawa trade agreements between the United Kingdom and the British Dominions that, as a condition of the 10 per cent duty imposed on foreign lead and spelter, ample supplies from the Empire should be forthcoming at the world price, that is to say the open market price on the London Metal Exchange.

Buyers were thus encouraged to make contracts direct with Empire producers on the basis of the London market price; foreign lead, being tendered on the market, found few buyers, and hence the price both of Empire and of foreign lead tended steadily to fall. After consultation between the Government and those concerned, the duty has now been changed to a flat rate of 7s. 6d. per ton for lead and 12s. 6d. per ton for spelter, and is to be paid by the buyer, so that Empire metal commands exactly that premium over equivalent foreign metal. In that event, it is clear, the terms of the Ottawa agreements will no longer be strictly fulfilled, since Empire lead and spelter will not be made available at the world price but at the world price plus 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. per ton respectively. Indeed, if any foreign metal at all was actually to be imported on the London market, the Ottawa provisions, strictly interpreted, were of quite negative value to the British countries in whose favor they were devised.

Nontrade Factors Aid Business By Expanding Volume of Credit

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—When security values run ahead of business, lending color to the tradition that the stock market is discounting business trends, it is in reality the united effect of non-trade factors on credit which generates the market movement and the potent influence of this which is communicated in part to business, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current weekly analysis.

Discussing the influence of credit on business, the survey says:

"The period since the end of the war has afforded illustrations of every influence which can contribute to the increase or decrease of the volume of credit. The normal influence of trade's use of credit has always been at work. But outside of the credit movements generated by trade there have been a variety of other causal factors. The stimulating effect of gold imports was witnessed in the period following 1921 and the destructive effect of concentrated withdrawals between September, 1931, and the embargo. A revaluation of gold has greatly widened the credit base. The effect of hoarding was witnessed during 1932 and early 1933, and the influence of heavy government expenditures has been in evidence for the past two years. For five years after 1924 speculation was the most potent influence upon the credit volume and on several occasions in the past 15 years bank policy has been a factor for expansion or contraction.

Outside Influences Measurable

"These outside influences on the volume of credit are visible and measurable. But there is an intangible influence which was sufficiently evident to draw attention and provoke discussion—the deflationary spiral which set in after the summer of 1930. For as deflation proceeded evidences appeared that the movement might reach a stage where it was self-generating—credit contradiction depressing prices and depressed prices fostering credit contraction—a vicious circle.

"The decrease in the proportion of commercial loans to the total after the war has often been referred to as evidence of changing banking practice. It may be taken also as an indicator of the influence of nontrade factors on credit—for, with a stationary or declining ratio while loan volume is increasing, speculation may be the principal generator of the rising volume—as witness the trend after 1923.

Changes in Security Values and Relationship of Trade Credit to Speculative Credit

	Mkt. Val. Listd Sec's, N. Y. Stock Exch.		Ratio, Other Loans to Total Loans (Aug. Ave.)
1934-1935	+ 9.42%	1935	59.9
1933-1934	+ .25	1934	57.9
1932-1933	+ 5.95	1933	55.9
1931-1932	—26.18	1932	57.2
1930-1931	—21.50	1931	54.9
1929-1930	—14.22	1930	50.2
1928-1929	+30.03	1929	55.1
1927-1928	+26.85	1928	56.9
1926-1927	+12.38	1927	58.2
1925-1926	+11.63	1926	59.7

"A clearly marked trend since the beginning of the depression has been toward a growth in loans other than those on securities in proportion to the loan total. Prior to 1926 these loans normally amounted to 60 per cent or more of the loan and discount total. At present they stand at approximately this ratio.

"Now there is one respect in which the present period differs from a very large proportion of the entire post-war era. An increase in the credit volume has been in progress for more than two years past.

Stocks Rise More Than Trade

"This increase differs from various other marked trends of the past 15 years in that non-trade factors are unitedly inflationary. These nontrade factors have not been uniformly in agreement in the past. The deflation after 1929 proceeded and gained momentum through the overpowering of an inflationary bank policy by the deflationary gold and hoarding movements. The inflationary influence of speculation gained the ascendancy in 1928 and 1929 despite a restrictive bank policy. Of the non-trade factors influencing the volume of credit, bank policy and government expenditures are expansionist. Hoarding and the gold movement are inoperative. One outside factor remains—speculation.

"In the movement of security prices over the past year quotations have made some gains on earnings. Thus, last month industrials were selling at 15.8 times earnings compared with a ratio of 13.7 a year ago; utilities were priced at nearly 17 times earnings compared with quotations averaging less than 14 times earnings last year. The railroad stocks' ratio was up to 16 from less than 13 a year ago. But this rise can with difficulty be ascribed to speculation of the type which was rampant in the boom era days and which flared briefly in 1933. For instead of the rise being accompanied by an expansion of loans the New York Stock Exchange reports show an actual decrease in the loan total from August last year. At the close of August, 1934, loans amounted to $874,000,000, while this year the figure was $772,000,000. The increase in values has taken place while the credit employed in carrying securities has apparently diminished."

Large Connecticut Trust Withdraws As Member of the FDIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14—The Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company has withdrawn as a member in the permanent Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Hartford-Connecticut Trust is one of the largest state chartered banks in New England and withdrew from the FDIC because of "changed conditions."

John B. Byrne, president of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust, in explaining the action of the bank, said:

"When Congress passed the Banking Act of 1933, conditions were such that it seemed expedient to create a temporary federal deposit insurance organization designed to afford some protection to small depositors in our banks.

"This measure promised something toward the restoration of confidence in our banking structure, and while we did not feel that it was at all necessary, or desirable, in so far as our own situation or the general banking situation in Hartford was concerned, we did accept membership in the temporary fund as a matter of duty and willingness to do whatever we could to help restore normal banking conditions.

"The life of the temporary deposit insurance corporation terminated with the Banking Act of 1935 and a new permanent deposit corporation is now created.

"We feel that the general conditions under which we accepted membership in the temporary deposit fund no longer exist and that the protection afforded our own depositors by the strong liquid position of this bank would not be strengthened by membership in this new corporation."

Bank of Mexico Metallic Reserve 344,907,178 Pesos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Bank of Mexico announces a metallic monetary reserve of 344,907,178 pesos for Aug. 24, a fund composed of 330,169,945 pesos in gold, silver and foreign currencies and 14,737,233 pesos in the current account.

On Aug. 24, the condition of the institution's emission department was: bank notes issued, 278,955,000 pesos; bank notes guaranteed by certificates in favor of the bank, 13,733,149 pesos, and fractionary money, 41,897,628 pesos.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Salute to Signac

By **Frank Rutter**

Paris

DURING the past month France has lost the presidents of two of the most famous Paris salons, Paul Signac, the distinguished painter who since 1908 has been president of the Salon des Indépendants, and Frantz Jourdain, architect and critic, who has been president of the Salon d'Automne ever since its foundation more than 30 years ago. Each has played a leading part in the history of modern art and will long be affectionately remembered, not only by those who admired and respected the creative work of the artist, but also by all who knew and loved the man who so long and ardently labored for the well-being of his brother artists and for a wider recognition of progress in the fine arts.

Paul Signac, born in Paris on Nov. 1, 1863, is known throughout the world as the co-inventor with Seurat of neo-impressionism, or "pointillism." He began painting at the age of 16, and admiring intensely the work of the earlier impressionists, Manet, Monet and Pissarro, he set himself to develop systematically the lead they had given in painting nature in a higher key with a palette based on the colors of the solar spectrum.

In 1884 Signac exhibited at the first Salon des Indépendants two landscapes painted in pure prismatic colors, put on the canvas in small circular touches. There, to his surprise and delight, he found paintings in a similar style by artists with whom he was not yet acquainted, the great "Baignade" by Seurat, and a "Garden at Monaco" by Henri Edmond Cross. Their parallel lines of research brought these three artists together, they became friends and close colleagues and initiated new development of impressionist painting that was variously known as "Divisionism" or "Pointillism."

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If Seurat was the greatest individual genius of the group, Signac was the most logical and lucid exponent of its theory of painting. His book, "D'Eugène Delacroix au Néo-Impressionism" is an outstanding classic in the literature of modern painting. In it Signac summed up in a masterly manner the laws which governed the paintings of Seurat and himself. These were (1) the use of pure spectral colors only, "each touch, taken pure from the palette, to remain pure on the canvas"; (2) to minimize the mixing of pigments, and to limit mixing to *two hues adjacent in the solar spectrum;* (3) to produce the effect of secondary and tertiary colors by an assemblage of small spots of color which blended in the eye of the spectator (optical mixture), this division of color to be methodical and in accordance with the theory of optics, and (4) the aim of the painter to be not merely realistic illusion but decorative effect.

Signac himself was particularly anxious that divisionism should be applied to the decoration of large wall spaces in dark interiors, and this method was employed with conspicuous success not only by him but by his disciple, Henri Martin, for example, in his mural paintings at Toulouse. Though Signac was inclined to make a dogma of divisionism and push it to a point where it became impracticable, it must be admitted that by this method he obtained in his best oil paintings a brilliance of luminous, vibrating color unprecedented hitherto and unobtainable by any other method. In course of time he abandoned circular spots of pigment for a square touch, building up his compositions by a mosaic of little rectangles of pure colors. Several critics consider he was still more successful as an aquarellist, his water colors having a greater freedom and elasticity than his oils, and so often possessing a more spontaneous and more poignantly emotional effect. But he has left us many noble and lovely works in both media, and takes high rank among his contemporaries as a painter of the glory and splendor of light.

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Though dogmatic to an access in his actual technique Signac was an ardent democrat and lover of liberty in all that concerned the politics of art. All his life he believed strongly in the right of the artist to submit his work freely to the judgment of the public without the intervention of any other artist or official. For that reason he was a consistent opponent to any selecting jury, and joined with others in the foundation of the Société des Artistes Indépendants, which has never had a selecting jury but permits its members to exhibit their works without restriction.

Many of his contemporaries and juniors used the Indépendants as a stepping stone to older and more "official" art societies, and deserted it as soon as they had made a reputation and secured admission elsewhere, but Signac remained loyal to the last to the society where he made his debut, and was unswerving in his adherence to the ideals on which it was founded. For half a century the pictures of this grand old veteran have been conspicuous features of the Salon des Indépendants, and during the 26 years of his presidency he has set an example by the probity of his practice and has been a consistent friend and encourager to new talent of any description, so long as it was sincere and genuine.

Toward the end of his long life he received official recognition and was made a commander of the Legion of Honor, but his real reward was the esteem and affection he enjoyed among his brother artists, and the joy he experienced in creating those dazzling visions of light on sea and land, the noble landscapes and marines which can be found now in all the principal modern galleries of Europe and America, as well as in many of the choicest private collections of modern painting.

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Born at Antwerp in 1847, Frantz Jourdain spent his life in Paris. As an architect he was best known as the designer of La Samaritaine, the great store near the Pont Neuf which created a sensation in 1900 by the audacious novelty of its architecture. In his use of glass here Jourdain may be said to have anticipated the work of Corbusier, but though he has left other buildings and monuments which testify to his ability and imagination, Jourdain won his unique place in the heart of Paris not so much by what he did for himself as by what he did for others. He had a long and distinguished career as a writer and critic, and for many years had been president of the Association de la Presse Artistique Française; but his activities as writer and architect were to some extent dwarfed by his remarkable achievements as an organizer and impresario.

As the real founder of the Salon d'Automne, he not only contrived by his unfailing tact and courtesy to bring about an entente cordiale among artists of different schools—impressionists, fauvistes and cubists—but more than any other man in Paris worked for the wider and higher recognition of all kinds of craftwork. Thanks to him the Autumn Salon in Paris became known as the place where designers of interior decoration, industrial and commercial art and other craftworkers could exhibit on equal terms with painters, sculptors and engravers. The artists of other countries have reason to be grateful to Frantz Jourdain for the special displays of national art which have been features of this salon; and while working zealously for the welfare of living artists of all kinds and all countries, he also organized from time to time retrospective exhibitions which brought posthumous honor to neglected artists of the past. It can never be forgotten that it was the special exhibitions at the Salon d'Automne of paintings by Cézanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh which first brought the work of these artists into general prominence. It was characteristic of Jourdain that he was almost the first man in Paris to buy the work of Picasso.

"Balletto," as Produced by Pauline Chellis and Her Dance Group

Notes From a Dancing Class

By **Margaret Lloyd**

Part III—The Group

THE world is full of undanced dances, latent in the hearts of plain people otherwise occupied with the business of living. Probably everybody would like to dance, given the time, the training, the freedom from fear and self-consciousness. And that is why spectator dancing, like spectator sports, fills a need inherent in the human being. But the concert dance goes deeper than the vicarious pleasure offered by the baseball game or the tennis match. It is a vicarious fulfillment, as is the drama, of a composite self, bigger than our personal self, a release of our own emotions and an insight into and understanding of universal emotion, some fragments of which we may never in our personal experience break off and sample.

So it is significant that the modern dance takes so largely the communal form of group expression. The solo, duo and trio dances belong. They have their own revelations to make. But the group is the mainstay. And the group is an assembly of human beings of varying sizes, characteristics and movement, and not a batch of identical paper dolls cut from the same sheet of paper. According to the size and personality of the dancer, the arched phrasing regulated by breathing takes more or less time to rise and fall, the tall one taking longer to let the movement reach to its full height and longer in letting it down. Thus the rhythmic feeling varies with each person and the use of that person's body. Percussion accompaniment allows for individual rhythm. Within the period of swelling and receding sound is a time value that unites the irregularities.

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The three fundamentals of group choreography, as taught in Pauline Chellis's summer course in modern dance technique, are Unison, Opposition and Succession. The Unison movement explains itself. The group can be symmetrical or asymmetrical in formation. Opposition can be used in individuals or in group divisions pitted against each other. In the individual, or in the single group, the extension of members can be high against low in plane, out against in, as discussed in the paper on Technique. In the group divisions, the movement can oppose in direction or in dynamism. Succession movement, in the group as in the individual, is a flowing through from one movement to another. In the group, each succeeding member takes up the movement just before the preceding member lets it go. In the individual succession can be a flow of movement from head to toes or toes to head, through the spine, from toes to heel or toes to heel in the foot, a circling from arm to arm, from arm to leg, and so on. The opportunities for variety in unity are endless. Suspension, the hold before the outlet, figures in all movement.

The value of group work versus the private lesson is immeasurable. I should think it was the only way to study the modern dance. There is less ego about it. Each member of the class is so necessary to every other. In our Rhythm Studies, clapping the hands in triplets against stamping couplets in the feet, leaving out a beat for syncopation, or changing tempo as we swung our arms in 4/4 time with our feet sliding or waltzing in 3/4, or in the unfolding series that coagulated atoms of design into a complete dance, I confess I got more than one hint (as of course I shouldn't have done) from my neighbor.

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And contemplating the proceedings a shade more from the literatesque than from the danseuse angle, I found my interest in modern dance one with my interest in the people who came to learn about it.

Every morning, early in the course, a young Negress sat in the balcony taking notes. In the afternoon she had a special lesson with Miss Chellis and then, with some of the better dancers from our group, worked on Negro spirituals. One of this selected group was a vivacious teacher from Georgia, entered into the extra work by choice. The young Negress was, I believe, the daughter of a former President of Tuskegee, and she was taking the modern technique back to Hampton Institute. She had less actual training than some of the dancers who worked with her. But in the spirituals, she was more interesting to watch than any of the others. The racial essence was distilled in every movement of her lithe, brown body.

One of our girls, a physical education director in a western school, was a licensed air pilot, with 200 hours up in an open cockpit to her credit.

A native New Englander, teaching during the winter in the South, had studied at the Wigman School in Dresden. She loved the modern dance above all else, would rather dance, she said, than eat, but was in doubt whether her school was ready to accept it.

There were two boobies in the class and I was one of them. The other I grew especially fond of, for she was a dear, simple soul, who enjoyed the work as much as I did and was no better at it.

Most of the girls were physical education directors, intending to add the modern dance to their curricula—ages, as I have said, in the twenties, the thirties and the thirty-nines. Some of the more strenuous of them imparted the athletic flavor to their movement. The girl who rode horseback all she could wore her legs much astride. Another struck baseball attitudes in improvisations, another made tennis strokes unaware, and still another ran or galloped with her arms up in track position. (Golf stances didn't visibly enter in.)

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Of the younger girls, the one fresh from ballet school, a tall, lovely blonde, balletized everything she did. It was the young Armenian, not yet out of college, who took the prize (figuratively speaking—of course none was awarded). She fell into the modern movement as naturally as if its motor had been installed in childhood. It was a pleasure to watch her progress, to see her movements gain in strength and beauty. She should be a dancer. Yet the traditional family feeling behind her is against the stage in any aspect.

The purpose of the course, as Miss Chellis told us, was to give scope, a broader understanding of the work in general, and not to perfect details of technique (which could hardly be expected in four weeks); to enable physical education or dancing teachers to introduce the modern dance, in modified form if need be, into their classes. For me it meant merely to get the feeling of the technique, to enlarge my critical perceptions, not in order to look down my nose at a performance, but to understand the wherein and the whyfor more thoroughly.

Indirectly, the accomplishment was greater than the aim. The seeds of a wider and more discerning dance audience were planted. "The dance audience of the future," says Miss Chellis, "is being made in the schools today, because more and more are dance and physical directors preparing them. History will undoubtedly prove that the country to give the dance its most vital form, because it gave the greatest support, is America."

Though we didn't get round to dramatic expression—what mild pantomme we did was incidental—we got the basic feeling of roots in earth, of body weight and gravity that differentiates the new dance from its predecessors, and the underlying implication that dance movement is its own communication of the impalpable things of the spirit.

Storm Over the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

THE career of the Abbey Theater, spread over 30 years, is punctuated with stormy scenes. They all in time proved to be mere tempests of the teacup kind. The National Theater is now, however, the center of a storm which bids fair to leave wreckage behind. In fact, not only is the future of the Abbey itself threatened but the entire Irish dramatic movement may find itself under restrictions which, binding it fast, might bring about its end.

The trouble has arisen out of the recent staging of Sean O'Casey's play, "The Silver Tassie," which, it now transpires, was not just the gesture that it was believed to be. According to a statement by Mr. Brinsley MacNamara, one of the three recently added members of the directorate, Mr. W. B. Yeats tried to have O'Casey's latest play, "Within the Gates," produced to mark the restoration of friendly relations between the Abbey and the author. The majority of the board was opposed and Mr. MacNamara himself succeeded in preventing Mr. Yeats's plan from being carried out.

Yeats, however, had apparently committed himself to the return of O'Casey to the Abbey, and he considered it obligatory to make the occasion one of special importance. Defeated in his plan to stage "Within the Gates," Mr. Yeats fell back on "The Silver Tassie" and, apparently, overruled the majority who were opposed to reversing a former decision of the board. When it was realized that this play would be produced, Mr. MacNamara insisted, with the approval of two of his colleagues, that certain parts of the play should be excised, and he was informed that the producer had been so instructed.

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When the play was presented, the only cut made was that of the monastic chanting in the second act. Mr. MacNamara made this discovery at the second performance and immediately had a meeting of the directorate called. Following this meeting the necessary excisions were made. The change, unfortunately, came too late, as the play had, at its first performance, been condemned by the press as blasphemous.

This led to the denunciation of the Abbey directorate in general and of Yeats in particular by a well-known priest who is actively interested in promoting the Roman Catholic theater movement. His denunciation, made in a lecture delivered in Galway, was taken up by the Galway Catholic Young Men's Society and by others, and resolutions of condemnation were passed. These resolutions provoked Mr. MacNamara into making his statement. Subsequently, another meeting of the Abbey directorate was held and, while there has been no disclosure of what took place at this meeting, it is understood that the situation caused by the protests and by Mr. MacNamara's statement was the subject of discussion.

Meanwhile feeling has been aroused in various directions and the opinion obtains that the rumblings of dissatisfaction and even of hostility, which have been going on for the last five years or so, have now developed into a definite movement aimed at putting an end to the policy of subsidizing an institution which offends religious and national sentiment. A member of the professorial staff of University College, Galway, who is himself actively interested in promoting the dramatic movement, has, in a statement issued to the press, gone so far as to say that if the standard of the plays given at the Abbey is not improved, the standard of the directorate will be improved.

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On top of this comes the report that steps have been taken to have a stage censor appointed to read all plays before they are performed in the Free State. This report has caused considerable alarm even among those who have expressed themselves very frankly on the circumstance of the O'Casey play's production, as it is believed that a stage censorship would mean virtually the end of the Irish theater movement. Experience with the literary censorship and with that exercized over the films has suggested that a play censorship would be even more drastic—even Shakespeare might be banned.

Some twelve months ago Mr. Yeats had general support when he resisted the attempt of the Government to force the removal of certain plays from the Abbey repertory and declared his willingness to surrender the subsidy rather than tolerate such interference. But he is being severely criticized for presenting plays which, in Mr. MacNamara's words, contain things that are "wantonly offensive to the largest section of the Abbey audience and to the country from which the theater derives its subsidy."

J. J. HAYES.

A New Shakespearean Troupe

By **L. A. Sloper**

A FRESH venture in Shakespearean trouping was inaugurated at the Plymouth Theater in Boston on the evening of Sept. 12. Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale head the company, which after 10 days in Boston will play New York and then trek across America.

The repertory consists of "Othello," the opening piece, and "Macbeth." Featured in the company are Kenneth MacKenna and Alexandra Carlisle. Mr. Merivale and Miss Carlisle have had some experience in Shakespearean acting. Miss Cooper and Mr. MacKenna are new to it.

The Crosby Gaige production has many admirable qualities. The permanent setting of P. Dodd Ackerman, with scenes suggested by indicative detail, makes for pictorial illusion and speed of action. The costumes, designed by C. B. Falls, and the lighting are excellent. Henry Herbert's direction is intelligent and dramatic.

Mr. Merivale's presence and voice lend themselves well to the rôle of the Moor. Unfortunately, he seemed to have an exterior approach to his part. His reading of the lines did not give the effect of springing from any imaginative realization of the character. He had obviously aimed at a crescendo in his performance, and he was too successful. His opening was keyed too low and in his later scenes he went too far in the opposite direction. Nor was his speech clear. Miss Cooper was a simple and charming Desdemona, who did not, however, make a strong emotional appeal.

The fact is, of course, that Desdemona is a good deal of a fool, and Othello is not much better. It takes a lot of acting to rouse one's sympathy for them. Iago is the dominating character of the play because he is the only person in it of any intellectual vigor. Without him there would be no tragedy, because tragedy was not inherent in the relation of Othello and Desdemona. Mr. MacKenna revealed clearly the mental processes of the villain. He made Iago's character understandable. His wide vocal range, his facial play, the line of his bodily movements all contributed to a finished portrait. This Iago is a light-hearted cynic, a gay but none the less vicious schemer. There is a very modern touch in him. Modern, too, is the sophistication of Miss Carlisle's Emilia.

The other parts are taken in rather conventional cloak-and-sword style. Probably the performance will be smoother with repetition.

Variety and Individualism

By **Harold Hobson**

London

A WHOLE host of proverbs, wisecracks, epigrams and anecdotes illustrate the advantages of co-operation; but, so far as we can see, none of them applies successfully to vaudeville. That, at any rate, is the conclusion forced on us by the program entitled "Round About Regent Street," with which Mr. George Black has chosen to inaugurate the winter theatrical season at the Palladium.

The essence of variety is individualism. Put Horatius on the bridge and he will single-handed hold back the whole Tuscan army; put an Albert Chevalier or a George Robey in front of a backcloth of a row of houses in a side street, and he will take a crowded audience captive; and there is something magnificent in both feats of the one against the many. But in the variety world of the present day there are few artists capable of such unassisted domination. Miss Gracie Fields can do it with as much ease as anyone ever could, but hers is almost the only name that springs instantly to mind. The other most celebrated turns in the English variety theater of today are doubles, like those of Flanagan and Allen, Nervo and Knox, Naughton and Gold; and each of these excellent comedians is in the current Palladium program.

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Years ago Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch began a series of lectures at Cambridge based on Browning's classification of men in the categories of What Knows, What Does, and What Is, in ascending order of merit. But there is a fourth classification much affected by these Palladium comedians which Browning omitted, namely, What prevents others from Doing. Mr. Ernie Gerrard, for example, poses as an illustration of What Does. He comes on to the stage prepared to make rhymes about any prominent politician mentioned by the audience. But Flanagan and Allen and the rest of the duetting comedians sit about on the stage or in the boxes, steal his rhymes, anticipate his jokes and communicate with their friends in the audience until poor Mr. Gerrard is compelled entirely to abandon his poetical ambitions.

This exploits a leading idea in these Palladium shows, that if you catch anybody doing anything, immediately do all you can to make things difficult for him, and it is productive of a good deal of fun. But this attitude is abandoned fairly early in the entertainment, which, apart from a few brief lapses into genuine variety, becomes a more or less straightforward revue with the emphasis laid chiefly on rough and tumble comedy.

There is quite a lot of What Does in the show, for some of the artists display considerable talent of the breath-taking order. The dancing of the Four Flash Devils, for example, is astoundingly speedy, and the acrobatics of the Six Lias quite defy cool description. The sketches are not particularly satisfactory, though one of them, a parody on the B. B. C. feature, "In Town Tonight," is a brilliant exception. It finishes with Mr. Charles Gordon playing sweetly on the hand bells.

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But "Round About Regent Street" is at its best when it briefly abandons the co-operative team work of revue and returns to something resembling the individualism of true variety. Miss Sheila Barrett, described as "America's Foremost Impressionist," gives three skillful burlesques of United States film stars, though the most convincing of these, that of Mr. Lionel Barrymore, is the one most lacking in the acid of criticism. But Flanagan and Allen, in their short "Auto Altercation," are beyond even the tiniest reproach. They have perfected a peculiar form of humor dependent on verbal association which seems to afford never-ending delight, and recalls in some ways the Malapropisms of Sheridan. "I've just come from His Majesty's Annoyed," says Flanagan, as one taxi-driver to another. A[illegible] of the audience guesses, until he tells them, that he means that celebrated railway station, King's Cross. In this colloquy, too, there is some admirable nonsensical humor about digging, pulling, puncturing, selling and twisting holes in the African veldt which is quite Carrollian in texture. This is an excellent turn, in the best traditions of English wit.

Was Peter a Piper?

By **W. H. Haddon Squire**

Peter was dull; he was at first
Dull—oh so dull, so very dull!
Whether he talked, wrote or rehearsed,
Still with this dullness was he cursed!
Dull—beyond all conception, dull.

London

MANY people are convinced that Shelley wrote these lines to describe a musician, that Peter was probably a composer or a conductor. Although it must be admitted that Peter might seem positively scintillating by the side of some musicians one has met, such exceptions do not prove the rule. Perhaps a clue to the legend of the musician's "dullness" may be found in the words of a staid biographer of the anything-but-staid Rossini: "He preferred the society of artists to any other, and was never so happy as when giving free scope to his caustic wit."

Living so largely in his own world of sound, the musician is naturally most at home with those who speak the language of art. How, for example, can a layman extract the full flavor of a bon mot like that—to choose at random—of the musical examiner who told a candidate that he had been weighed in the scales and found wanting; or that of the famous pianist who, after listening to a rival's performance of Chopin's "minute" waltz, said it was the worst quarter of an hour he had ever spent? But perhaps half a joke is better than none.

* * *

In England we are fortunate enough to have a distinguished composer and a famous conductor, both of whom are persistent and ardent conspirators against dullness, however imposing and learned: Dame Ethel Smyth and Sir Thomas Beecham. Dame Ethel is not only our leading woman composer but has written one of the most-alive autobiographies in the English language. Sir Thomas, like Rossini, has a caustic wit, but unlike the author of "Barbiere," he seems to have no preferences as to where he exercises it. One night in a northern provincial city he is said to have substituted Berlioz's "Carnival Romain" for the "Meistersinger" Overture without making any announcement. The audience rapturously demanded it again, whereupon Sir Thomas turned and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, we will now play the piece to which you think you have just been listening."

"I like the idea," Dame Ethel's publisher said, "of a book in two parts; the first to be a study of one of the most arresting personalities you have known; the second autobiographical, dealing with any portion of your life that specially interested or amused you. But may I make a suggestion?"

The happy outcome of this suggestion was a "Fantasia in B sharp Major" on Thomas Beecham ("Beecham and Pharaoh," by Ethel Smyth. London: Chapman & Hall. 6s. net). Dame Ethel Smyth modestly describes her portrait as a sketch, but by means of ingenious "lighting" and by dispensing with the detail that so often falsifies the full-length biography, her dexterous pen produces a likeness so living that, at the end, no one would be surprised to see Sir Thomas walk straight out of the book on to the concert platform.

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The atmosphere is set by one of the opening paragraphs. In Goethe's "Tasso," we are told, is embedded a glittering splinter of wisdom that one who has come across it never forgets: "Der holde Leichtsinn." This, Dame Ethel translates as "adorable Levity," and notes that Goethe speaks of it "as gravely as a medieval saint might speak of Renunciation, Acceptance, or Sacrifice." A few pages further on we see the subject of the biography at a Covent Garden rehearsal of Delius's "Romeo and Juliet," mounted on one of the merry-go-round horses, proving to his satisfaction that it had a turn of speed. A shocked singer, a woman compatriot of Goethe, exclaimed to Dame Ethel, "That would never do in Germany."

We are shown a very small Beecham, aged four, listening all day and every day in his father's music room to an orchestrion that played all the classics, including all the celebrated operas. We hear the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, parting from an older Beecham with the words: "Your untimely departure has perhaps spared us the necessity of asking you to go"—a phrase, as Dame Ethel truly says, of singular perfection. We see the youth of 19 conducting the Hallé Orchestra at St. Helens in the absence of Richter. All the major events of an extraordinary career are, in fact, lightly, almost airily, sketched in, but with deft precision.

When she deals with Beecham the artist and his development, the author, who has watched his career for 25 years, writes with deep insight and as only a composer can. At the time he conducted her "Wreckers" there was, as now, "enough of him to equip a mixed bag of human specimens, including potentially a poet, a savant, a lawyer, a traveler, an actor, a politician, an extension lecturer, an adventurer, a financier . . . (here one hesitates a moment, stumbles and goes on again), and, at the very lowest computation, half a dozen musicians." But Dame Ethel frankly admits—"more fool, I," she says—that, with all her admiration she did not then foresee the Beecham to come, the conductor of whom she can now say to herself, "At last, at last, my thought is now being interpreted as I conceived it!" Perhaps on the whole it is fortunate that we so seldom hear what composers really think of their conductors.

We are given some interesting sidelights on Delius, himself, by the way, "an amusingly helpless conductor." Dame Ethel once asked Delius, who was rehearsing one of his works at Queen's Hall, if the orchestra was not dragging it? "Dragging it?" came the reply, "I should think they were! But what can you do if they will go on playing slower and slower?" In two letters to the author, dated 1909, Delius says some very unflattering things about English music but there are enthusiastic references to Beecham. One describes him as "wonderfully gifted and destined to play, perhaps, the most important part in the development of modern music in England. My prophecy! Don't forget it!"

* * *

At that period, Dame Ethel points out, Handel "still lay smothered under a mountain of Anglican curates . . . since then Beecham has done more than anyone else to extricate Handel from ecclesiastical embraces, and shake bags upon bags of sacred dust out of his wig." As we in England gratefully recognize, Sir Thomas is, to use one of his own north-country adjectives, a champion dust-disturber—wherever he is "great contest follows, and much learned dust."

The other part of Dame Ethel's book describes a visit to Ireland—in which those who have seen the film, "Man of Aran," will be specially interested—and a winter in Egypt, where she wrote "The Boatswain's Mate" and, in the intervals of laying low opponents of the suffragette movement, spent her time laying out a nine-hole golf course in the Nubian Desert. To those who have cherished a lifelong conviction that the musician is, to borrow Dr. Johnson's phrase, not only dull himself, but the cause of dullness in others, this book must be strongly, nay urgently, recommended. To others, any sort of recommendation would be superfluous.

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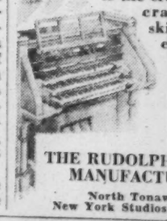

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Drunken Driving Increases Steadily Ever Since Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"That the number of arrests for drunkenness and driving while drunk is increasing to such an extent under repeal that it alarms even the wets is indicated by a story recently released by 'Repeal Associates,'" says a statement by the Anti-Saloon League of America. The statement continues:

"They apparently claim that the more beer and whisky there is consumed, the more sober will be the motorist. The source of their astounding calculations is not divulged, but police records and those of state highway departments do not bear them out."

It is, of course, true that a charge of driving while drunk is a difficult one to establish and under which to secure convictions. In some jurisdictions there is no adequate machinery to punish drunken driving, as requirements under existing laws, as now construed, make it impossible to get a physician to testify to drunkenness.

Difficult to Convict

Where driving while drunk is a felony it is often impossible to secure a conviction, and another charge may be made under which conviction is more likely to be obtained.

In many of the larger cities there was for some years little effort to enforce the prohibition law, and violations increased. Yet even in such cities the National Safety Council reports large increases in drunken driving. In Cleveland, "drinking driver" arrests mounted several hundred per cent. In Pittsburgh, drinking drivers were involved in 4.5 per cent of the 1934 automobile accidents, as against 1 per cent in 1933. In pedestrian accidents 6.5 per cent involved liquor in 1934 as against 2.5 per cent in 1933. Detroit showed an increase of 90 per cent in traffic accidents involving drinking motorists the first nine months of 1934 as compared with the same period of 1933. Chicago arrested 611 drinking motorists during the first 10 months of 1934 as compared with 188 for the same period of 1933, an increase of 331 per cent. Fatal accidents due to drunken driving increased proportionately.

Up in New Jersey

Drunken driving arrests in Elizabeth, N. J., increased 45 per cent for the 10 months' period, reports the National Safety Council. Increases noted in other cities were: Newark, N. J., 40 per cent; Milwaukee 25 per cent, Syracuse 32 per cent, Duluth 80 per cent, Springfield, Mass., 39 per cent, Buffalo 53 per cent, Schenectady 11 per cent, Erie, Penna., 95 per cent, Rochester 100 per cent.

The Travelers Insurance Company reported on July 1, 1935, "Available records for the first half of the year show an increase of almost 13 per cent in the number of drivers under the influence of liquor who were involved in accidents, as well as an increase of 10 per cent in the number of pedestrians under the influence of liquor who were involved in automobile accidents."

Approximately 15,200 persons have been killed and more than 300,000 injured in street and railway accidents the first six months of the year, of whom 8000 were pedestrians, the report of the Travelers Insurance Company continues. During the last four years deaths from automobile accidents have been 34 per cent greater the last half of the year than the first, and if this should hold true this year, the number of fatalities will probably exceed even the high mark of 1934—36,000.

Steady Increase in California

California. The number of drivers and pedestrians involved in motor accidents who "had been drinking" is reported by the California highway patrol as follows:

	HBD Total	Drivers Fatal	HBD Total	Pedestrians Fatal
1931	2432	210	366	46
1932	2685	189	324	33
1933	3308	256	495	54
1934 (9 mos)	2759	(9 mos)	474	—

Delaware. Reports from the police departments of Dover, Newark, and Wilmington show that 104 persons were arrested for "driving while drunk" in 1933 and 143 in 1934, an increase of 37 per cent.

District of Columbia. Arrests for driving while drunk in Washington, D. C., were as follows for the calendar years named:

1931	275	1934	342
1932	224	1935	145 (1st 5 mos)
1933	233	—	—

Same in All Sections

Maine. Police reports for 17 cities show 409 arrests for driving while drunk in 1934, the first year of repeal, as compared with 282 in 1933.

Minnesota. The police of Minneapolis report on arrests for driving while drunk as follows: 1934, 442; 1933, 278; 1932, 405.

Missouri. The Department of Streets and Sewers of St. Louis, by Director Frank J. McDevitt, reports that the number of accidents directly or indirectly attributable to alcoholism was 35.2 per cent higher in 1934 than 1933, the totals being 1333 and 986 these two years respectively.

New Hampshire. The state motor vehicle department announced on Nov. 23, 1934, that the number of motor vehicle accidents caused by drunken driving had doubled for the first nine months of 1934 as compared to the same period in 1933, while the number of licenses revoked and suspended for causes involving intoxicating liquor had substantially increased. Manchester reports 73 arrests for driving while drunk during the first year of repeal, as contrasted with 35 during the preceding year, an increase of 108.5 per cent.

Figures Tell the tory

New Mexico. Arrests for driving while drunk in Albuquerque, Carlsbad, Clovis, Raton and Santa Fe numbered 126 in 1932, 175 in 1933, and 202 in 1934. The first year of repeal saw 60.3 per cent more arrests for drunken driving than 1932, and 15.4 per cent more than 1933.

Oregon. The state police department reports 386 arrests for driving while drunk in 1934, as against 349 in 1933, and 261 in 1932.

Pennsylvania. The police departments of Allentown, Butler, Chester, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Reading and Wilkinsburg report 1543 arrests for driving while drunk the first nine months of 1934, as contrasted with 1015 in 1933, and 1031 in 1932 during the same period.

Rhode Island. District court convictions of operators under the influence of liquor in Rhode Island show the following comparisons:

	Intox.	Drinking	Total
1st 6 mos 1934	34	44	78
1st 6 mos 1933	24	10	34
1st 6 mos 1932	37	—	—

South Carolina. Following the legalization of beer the number of intoxicated drivers increased to 937 in the first seven months of 1934 as compared with 573 for the same period of 1933, an increase of 63.5 per cent.

Texas Changes Charge

Texas. Because "driving while drunk" is a felony and the police of Dallas could secure few convictions upon arrests for this offense, they began in 1934 to arrest for being "drunk in cars." For the 11 years from 1923 to 1933 the average number of arrests for drunken driving was 184; in 1934, arrests for driving while drunk and being drunk in cars numbered 769.

Virginia. Thirteen cities reported 327 arrests for driving while drunk for the first four months after the State stores began operation, as compared with 210 for the same period of 1933—June 1 to Oct. 1.

West Virginia. Liquor was legalized in West Virginia on March 1, 1935. During March and April the first two months of repeal, 145 drunken drivers were arrested by the state police, as compared with 67 for the same two months of 1934. During 1934 the number injured in highway accidents averaged 48 per month. Under legalized liquor, 116 injuries were reported for March and 125 for April, 1935. While police records show from 5 to 10 per cent of automobile accidents due to liquor, this does not show the actual condition. In many instances charges of reckless driving are made as the offenders, while sufficiently alcoholized to be unfit to drive a car, are not "staggering drunk."

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Exhibit: No. 12

THE weekly one-picture exhibitions, selected from the permanent collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, reach the dozen measure. With each addition the canvas comes closer to our own time. The present showing is that of a double portrait by Edgar Degas, depicting his sister and her husband, the Duke and Duchess of Morbilli.

Degas is known for his portrayals of ballerinas and genre subjects. It is doubtful whether a person could "spot" his portraits offhand. It is simply because they have not been circulated very much, remaining in the hands of the families which originally owned them. His portraits reveal less of his piquancy, show more discipline and adherence to accepted ways. True, the portrait begins at once by making demands on the painter; he is obliged to conform to certain shapes and certain identities. In the stage and shop and kitchen subjects, Degas was motivated almost entirely by tricks of lighting, engaging compositional schemes, odd methods of accent. There was something quite impersonal, despite the very human sources of subject matter. So far as he was concerned, the person was an instrument in the design, no more, no less, and the design floated along depending upon the direction of a chair back, some wainscoting, a ribbon sash, a flexed arm, etc.

The Duke and Duchess are portrayed full face. They are characterized with aristocracy of bearing, their features precisely traced. Degas had studied and copied the masters and he had absorbed from them an appreciation of fine lineaments and good, strong design. The portrait must be definite though not too precise; it must disclose the individualizing traits of the model; it must throw some light upon the personality of the subjects. The Boston Museum portrait is commanding for its fine facture and forceful characterization. Only a masterly hand could have turned out such a distinguished work, fixing unmistakably the natures of two strong individuals. The Duke harks back somewhat to portrayals by Holbein and Titian; the Duchess reesembles Ingres's types. Degas was devoted to all these artists and in acknowledging their ideas he did not copy, he re-created.

It may be of interest to some observers to note that Degas found the vertical-horizontal design preferable in this composition of portraits, that somehow the restrained perpendicular relation of lines suited the sitters more than the wayward zigzag lines which had worked so efficiently in the small sketches and compositions. The diagonal had its place, but it did not always serve. In this respect Degas differs from the baroque artists who, once they had launched upon the diagonal, could never relinquish it. D. A.

Survey Is Planned To Benefit Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

articulation between secondary schools and other institutions. The committee's fourfold program was outlined as follows:

1. A comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of youth and an evaluation of the influences to which they are subject.

2. The continuous study of commonly accepted goals in the care and education of American youth for the purpose of determining the adequacy of these goals in relation to present social, economic and political trends.

3. The investigation of agencies concerned with the youth problem, and the eventual recommendation of procedures which seem to influence young people most effectively.

4. The systematic popularization and promotion of desirable plans of action through conferences, publications and demonstrations of promising procedures.

Among the 14 men and women who have accepted invitations to serve on the Youth Commission are:
Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War.
Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author.
William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University.
Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago.
Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.
Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Completing the membership today, Dr. Zook named the following:
Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education.
Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga., a leader in the field of race relations.
Ralph Budd of Chicago, railway executive.
Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota.
Willard E. Givens, secretary of the National Education Association.
Chester H. Rowell, editor of The San Francisco Chronicle.
Mrs. Edith B. Stern of New Orleans, daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald.
Miss Mariam Van Waters, former president of the National Conference on Social Work.

Civic Center Sought By San Diego Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Hope for an imposing civic center on the water front here was revived when the city council and the supervisors voted to seek a million dollar loan for the project. Application will be made to the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration.

Of the proposed loan of $1,094,000, the Federal Government would make a donation of 90 per cent while the city and county jointly would raise the remaining 10 per cent.

Under the plan, proposed by Sam Hamill of the local WPA's board of architects and engineers, this county would contribute $109,000, of which $50,000 would be in cash and the rest in materials. The amount to be appropriated by the county would be less than is annually spent for rentals of outside county offices.

Moultrie Home Razed

The home of General William Moultrie, noted Civil War figure and the first South Carolinian to plant cotton, has been torn down to make way for the new Santee canal.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

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Take orders with Free Samples. 50 Sprytone Parchment Folders including name, sell for $1. 21 Exquisite Sheer Sheen Christmas Folders $1 (costs 50c). Sample on approval. 21 Economy Folders sell 60c. Gift Wrappings, Children's, Everydays. Distinctive Personal, Business Line. Good profits. SUNSHINE ART, Dept. C. M., 206 Broadway, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write Doehla, Fitchburg S-9, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWEN, 289 Westfield, Mass.

PATENTS

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MANUFACTURING spaces, low rent, $15 to $50 per month. MR. SAVOY, Lenox Garage, 4 St. Botolph St., Boston. Circle 6712.

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Furnished 6-room bungalow with all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, heat, electric refrigeration, fireplace, 2-car garage; beautifully and peacefully located. For appointment call Dev. 6729
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BROOKLINE, MASS., 469 Walnut St.—Large house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory downstairs; delightful location; furnished or unfurnished; 2-car garage. Hancock 2600.

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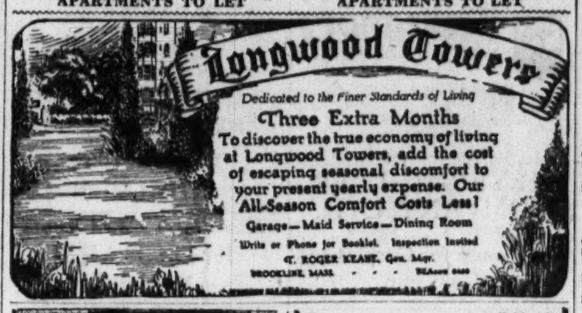

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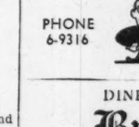
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PERFUMERY
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Seevorstadt 70a
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
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COAL OFFICE
MAGOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège
Tel. 48.318

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O. BACHMANN Passage des Lions 7

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FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
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Pierre Loretti & Cie
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GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

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MLLE. H. SCHNYDER
Chocolats Fins
Spécialités
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ROND-POINT
Patisserie—Boulangerie—Tea Room
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ne vend que de la marchandise de toute première qualité.
Tel. 47.385
(BUTCHER)

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Maison bien connue par son choix, ses qualités, ses prix.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

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TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

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Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

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MAETRIA
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Decorators
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Rue St. Francois 14, first floor
Tel. 22.077 1er Etage
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
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Shirts and Hosiery
MODE MASCULINE
Chemiserie—Cravates
Sous-vêtements—Chaussettes
CHARLES HORT
28 Petit Chêne 28

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ACCESSORIES
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Summer Wardrobe

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We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

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Repairs of Every Description
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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
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GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
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Right up to date in all men's apparel.
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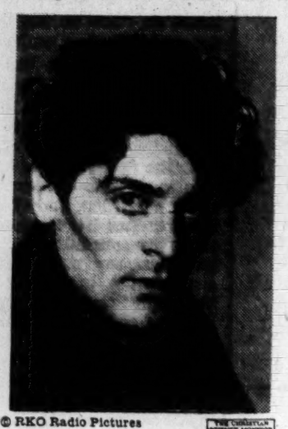
Monitor Movie Guide

Sir Guy Standing Given a Well-earned Leading Rôle in 'Annapolis Farewell'

By E. C. S.

Anna Karenina (Metro)—Greta Garbo in a varied and strong performance as the wayward wife in a denationalized version of Tolstoy's social tragedy. Stirring brief interludes by the Russian Symphonic Choir. Basil Rathbone, Fredric March, Freddie Bartholomew.

Annapolis Farewell (Paramount)—Retired naval officer goes down with his obsolete ship when it is used for gunning practice. Sir Guy Standing impressive in a sentimental and patriotic story of Naval Academy discipline as it affects a smart-aleck midshipman Tom Brown, Richard Cromwell, Rosalind Keith.



© RKO Radio Pictures

Francis Lederer, in "The Gay Deception"

The Big Broadcast of 1936 (Paramount)—A radio show on the screen with turns by Bing Crosby, Amos 'n' Andy, Ethel Merman, Ray Noble, Burns and Allen, Ina Ray Hutton and her band. Some international radio operators get into a snarl that only the United States Navy can unravel. For general entertainment talent the film contains Sir Guy Standing, Jack Oakie and Bill Robinson, the top-notch tap dancer.

The Call of the Wild (Twentieth Century)—Takes little but its name from Jack London's tale of the dog that reverted to the wolves under cruel treatment. Designed to provide the Clark Gable following with a story of romantic adventure in Alaska. Loretta Young, Jack Oakie.

The Dark Angel (United Artists)—Enoch Arden theme with a happy ending. Fredric March and Herbert Marshall as brother officers in the World War, with Merle Oberon as the object of their affections. Romantic, pathetic, popular.

The Gay Deception (Twentieth Century-Fox)—For good Cinderella stories the supply seldom meets the demand. This is a fair example. The stenographer's romance with the bell-boy, who turns out to be a prince incog. Francis Lederer, Frances Dee.

Happiness, C. O. D. (Chesterfield)—A tedious, tasteless melodrama about a father brought low because of the extravagance of his children. Their reform is as maudlin as their selfishness. Donald Meek, William Bakewell, Irene Ware.

Here Comes Cookie (Paramount)—Burns and Allen again for those who are able to sit through the whole of one of their radio skits. Having an interest all their own are several old-time variety acts, in this story of theatrical life.

Peasants (Amkino)—Well-directed picture with mostly nonprofessional actors in a stirring editorial on the struggle for farm collectivism in Russia.

Public Opinion (Invincible)—Claptrap story about a willful mother who is banished from her home, returning disguised as her twin sister to see the child who needs her. A reconciliation of the parents follows. Lois Wilson, Crane Wilbur.

Streamline Express (Mascot)—An echo of "Twentieth Century." Theatrical manager finally soothes his rebellious leading lady after many mix-ups aboard a swift train. Passable double-biller. Victor Jory, Evelyn Venable.

Top Hat (Radio)—Fred Astaire in five of his accomplished tap and ballroom dances, assisted by Ginger Rogers. Helen Broderick, Eric Blore and Edward Everett Horton do much with the meager comedy opportunities of a mistaken identity farce. Irving Berlin's tunes.

Tumbling Tumbleweeds (Republic)—Gene Autry as a singing cowboy in a good Western. George Hayes, Norma Taylor.

Two for Tonight (Paramount)—Of interest only to Bing Crosby's following. A romantic farce compiled of preposterous incidents, with Mary Boland forcing the humors of her role as the mother of three young men on the make. Joan Bennett, Ernest Cossart, Lynne Overman.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Third Party Efforts in West Tend to Wait Outcome of 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 — Though earnestly debated earlier this year, no third party built on Socialist lines and uniting all radicals of that persuasion now appears likely to invade next year's presidential campaign.

The project is discounted at national headquarters here of the Socialist Party, wistful as the Socialists are for such an alignment. Through many harsh years of experience in running minority tickets, Socialists have come to know their politics. They cannot discern at this time the combinations which they believe necessary to the establishment of a permanent working-class party.

The "Farmer-Labor" Party initiated with Gen. Jacob S. Coxey of "Coxey's Army" as its presidential nominee, and its office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, is regarded among liberals as inconsequential.

Radicals Stand Aside

Thus not only the possibility of Senator Huey P. Long cutting into the presidential vote of 1936 with a radical movement of his own is removed, but also any competition for the Democrats from the organized radicals seems to be canceled. The outlook today is that the two major parties will battle over the Presidency without interference from minor groups.

There never has been any radical hope that a new party might win next year. Not even the most optimistic zealot cherished that fancy. The only reason for campaigning in 1936 was to get a new political organization started. As against this, radicals recognized that if they should cut into the Democrats, they might help the Republicans to win. Between the two older parties they by no means wanted to aid the more conservative. Postponement of the new party to the 1938 congressional elections is now forecast among the steadiest of its advocates.

Developments which tend to discourage the birth of a new radical party at this time include:

Labor Also Looks On

1. Failure of organized labor to respond to appeals to aid in creating a working class party. The complexion of the party sought is basicly Socialist. It will be built on abolition of capitalism and of the profit system, according to a preview given at the recent third party convention here which foreshadowed it.

Labor still refuses to become political. Important forces are working within labor to convert it to the theory of the class struggle and make it the backbone of a new grouping like the Labor Party in England. Leadership of the American Federation of Labor, however, rejects the labor party idea. It insists that the long-time policy of labor in supporting its friends and punishing its enemies by working through the old parties is more beneficial than setting both the old big parties against labor by taking the field against them.

Progressives Watch Proceedings

2. President Roosevelt's liberalism has made many of the most influential Progressives unwilling to do anything to hurt his re-election. It is recognized among the third party advocates that they must have a nucleus of states, if their undertaking is to be anything more than propaganda. The Progressive Party of Wisconsin, the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota and the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota have not lent their backing to a new party venture in 1936. The La-Follettes, whose third party controls the state administration of Wisconsin, are reported as inclined to go along with President Roosevelt next year.

Waiting Advised by Nye

3. The third party plan suffered a setback at the Chicago meeting called to set it on foot. One of the five Representatives in Congress who issued the call, withdrew in the course of the conference, and another after. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R, N. D.) told the delegates bluntly that 1936 was not the year. The labor support expected did not turn up. The showing was admittedly disappointing to the promoters. One veteran radical observer characterized the meeting as dominated by "nuts."

Looking to 1938 Elections

4. Better times make it harder to get a sympathetic ear for the reorganization of society. The atmosphere for a new party is not as good today as a short time ago, when enthusiasm in radical circles waxed warm and the public thought gave some entertainment to the idea. Third-party people are counting their possibilities of success in the congressional races of 1938 according to whether business is good or bad. If bad, they figure on capturing a satisfying batch of seats.

Socialists Want Permanence

As a token of the uncertainty that a third party would prove a good prospect next year, the Socialist Party has asked its members to refrain from joining the political organization set up by the Chicago conference. The Socialists want to be sure they are going into a permanent new party before they jump.

Eventually, a political federation consolidating the elements which want a renovation of society on the Socialist model seems very likely. Many of the leading Socialists are convinced their party can do its work best by stimulating the formation of a working-class party and thereafter serving as its educational guide.

But until they are assured that a new party is likely to endure, the Socialists are determined to maintain their political status. During the presidential campaign of the elder Senator "Bob" La Follette in 1924, the Socialists stepped aside to give him the right of way. Through letting him run on their ticket, they subsequently lost their identity in 14 states. It took work to re-establish what they had lost. Since then the Socialists have been unwilling to go into any national movement that lasted no longer than the year of the campaign.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It Also Will Bend Far Beyond the Breaking Point of Other Glass and, When Broken, Crumbles Into Tiny Fragments With Blunt Edges. One Disadvantage Is That It Cannot Be Cut to Size and Can Be Provided Only on Special Order.

Ten Guesses

88

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does music play any part in the services in a mosque? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Would it be correct to say that there are less than half as many Norwegians in the United States as there are in Norway? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Does removing blossoms from lilac bushes weaken the shrub? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is it true that approximately one fifth of the population of the United States attends the movies daily? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are "might" and "mite" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Do certain soaps float because the material itself weighs less than water? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Did Abraham Lincoln leave an estate valued at more than $100,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is anything wrong with the construction of this sentence: "He said that the four years of college life are the happiest in a man's life"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Would it be safe to say that the Philippines are more than 2000 miles farther west than New Zealand? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. If you were looking for the book of Micah, and you opened your Bible to Nahum, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

For the Scrapbook

I have more than ever at my heart the importance for people of living in beautiful places; I mean the sort of beauty which would be attainable by all, if people could but begin to long for it.—*William Morris.*

Art, as it createth new forms of beauty, awakeneth new ideas that advance the spirit in the life of Reason to the wisdom of God.—*Robert Bridges.*

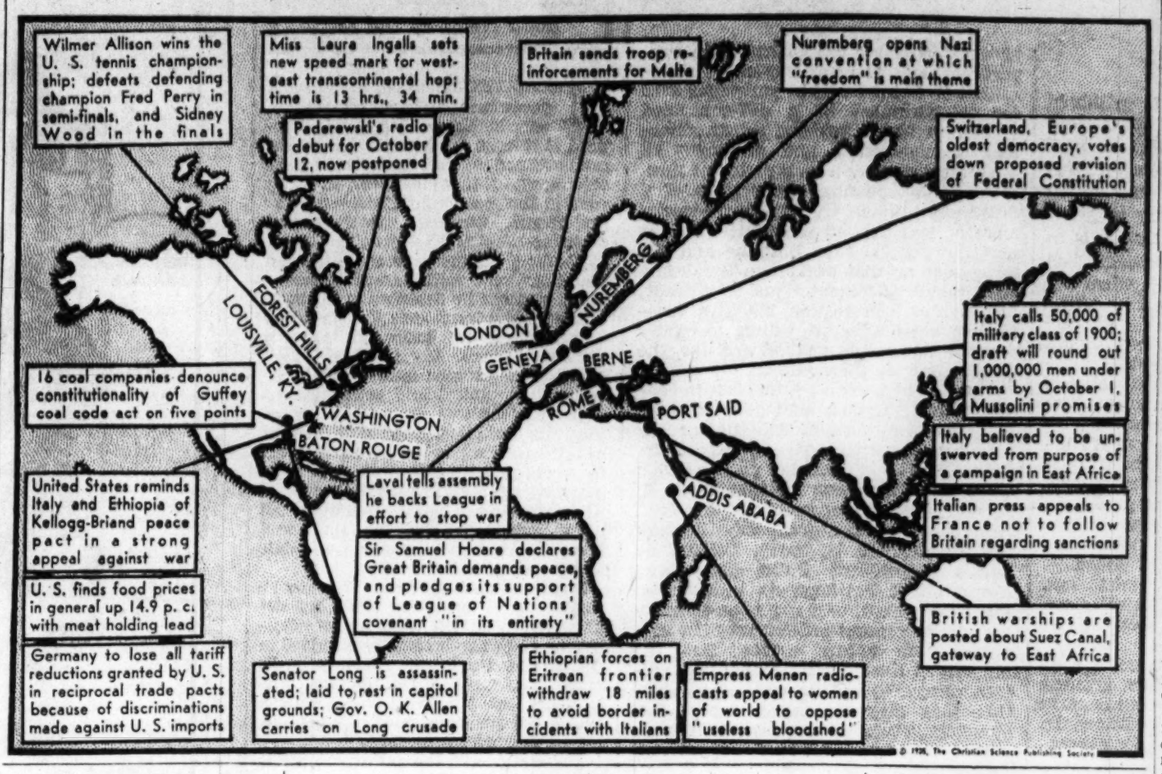
Quotation for Today

KEEP the faculty of effort alive in you by a little gratuitous exercise every day.

—WILLIAM JAMES

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wilmer Allison wins the U. S. tennis championship; defeats defending champion Fred Perry in semi-finals, and Sidney Wood in the finals
Miss Laura Ingalls sets new speed mark for west-east transcontinental hop; time is 13 hrs., 34 min.
Britain sends troop reinforcements for Malta
Nuremberg opens Nazi convention at which "freedom" is main theme
Paderewski's radio debut for October 12, now postponed
Switzerland, Europe's oldest democracy, votes down proposed revision of Federal Constitution
LOUISVILLE, KY.
FOREST HILLS
LONDON
NUREMBERG
GENEVA
BERNE
ROME
PORT SAID
ADDIS ABABA
WASHINGTON
BATON ROUGE
16 coal companies denounce constitutionality of Guffey coal code act on five points
Italy calls 50,000 of military class of 1900; draft will round out 1,000,000 men under arms by October 1. Mussolini promises
Italy believed to be unswerved from purpose of a campaign in East Africa
United States reminds Italy and Ethiopia of Kellogg-Briand peace pact in a strong appeal against war
Laval tells assembly he backs League in effort to stop war
Italian press appeals to France not to follow Britain regarding sanctions
Sir Samuel Hoare declares Great Britain demands peace, and pledges its support of League of Nations' covenant "in its entirety"
U. S. finds food prices in general up 14.9 p. c. with meat holding lead
British warships are posted about Suez Canal, gateway to East Africa
Germany to lose all tariff reductions granted by U. S. in reciprocal trade pacts because of discriminations made against U. S. imports
Senator Long is assassinated; laid to rest in capitol grounds; Gov. O. K. Allen carries on Long crusade
Ethiopian forces on Eritrean frontier withdraw 18 miles to avoid border incidents with Italians
Empress Menen radiocasts appeal to women of world to oppose "useless bloodshed"
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Combine to Sell

IT IS one farmer's idea to peddle the "makin's of boiled dinners" on a certain day each week, carrying corned beef to accompany the sack of required vegetables. Dinners put up in sizes cater to families small, medium, and large. Another good combination is sponge cake, a half pint of whipping cream, and the basket of strawberries. A familiar stand-by is brown bread with baked beans.

Not only the farmer, but the grocer and the butcher, may increase sales by clever combinations. When you sell frankforts, why not suggest a jar of mustard!—Mrs. M. N. F.

Daily Anecdote

'Language'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON used to have an awe-inspiring reputation as a town where "Language" was spoken; a town where not just words were used, as need offered commonplace opportunity, but where words were a commodity of dignity. Dr. Samuel Johnson—when he didn't forget!—used Language, as distinguished from words; and so did Miss Eliza Robbins, late of Boston.

Once, when Miss Eliza was visiting in the home of the poet Bryant, a cabinet-maker brought home a chair he had been altering. Miss Robbins, the only one at home at the time, received the chair. When Bryant came home he said, "Miss Robbins, what did the man say about my chair?"

Miss Robbins did not look up from her book. "That the equilibrium is now admirably adjusted," she said.

"What a fine fellow!" said Bryant, laughing. "I never heard him talk like that. Now, really, what did he say?"

"He said, 'It joggles just right,'" she replied, pinned down to just words.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Æon — To the Gnostics of the early Christian era, there were seven "world-creating spirits" known as "aeons," which existed before time began, and proceeded from, and collectively represented, the Perfect Aeon, or God. The word was adapted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to designate an indefinite or infinite duration of time—and, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting.

Sound the word *E'-on* (*E* long, *o* clipped-short).

Conjectural—From the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," based on a combination of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A conjecture, then, involves a casting of things together into a guess; and the adjective "conjectural" is applied to that which is largely a presumption, an inference based on guesswork.

Sound the word *kon-jek'-ture-al* (*o* as in connect, *e* short, *u* as in unite, *a* clipped-short.

Consummation — *Kon-suh-may'-shun* (*o* short, each *u* as in circus, *a* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Cushan — *Ku'-shan* (long *u*, *a* short).

Delectable (Isa. 44:9)—Translates a primitive Hebrew root, *chamad*, "to delight in."

Dilemma—We assume that a person is in an uncomfortable situation when we hear that he is "in a dilemma"; and that is true, for he must make a choice between two undesirable proposals. The word is derived from the Greek *di*, "twice," and *lemma*, "an assumption": the combined form, *dilemma*, being applied to "a double proposition," especially an argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. It is because of this double idea that we call the two possible difficulties the "horns" of the dilemma. Fancifully, it seems that one placed in a dilemma must surely be impaled on one or the other of these horns, since the conclusion is certain to be against him.

Sound the word *dih-lem'-a* (*i* and *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

Habakkuk—The accent is on the second syllable.

Indissoluble—A dictionary records—does not dictate—good usage. In a poll of our readers, the preference was overwhelming for principal stress on the third syllable. With this pronunciation, the average man can understand the word. With emphasis on the second syllable, the novice has a right to assume that the base word is "dissolute." Only those who have at long last mastered this difficult pronunciation seem to defend it. We agree with the majority in favoring the common-sense *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*.

Jairus — Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (long *a*, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Joel — Two syllables, *Jo'-el* (long *o*, short *e*).

Leviticus — The *e* is as in create, *Le-vit'-ih-kus* (each *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Logos—Each *o* short, *log'-os*.

Necessarily — Principal stress on first syllable, secondary on third, *nes'-eh-ser-ih-ly* (first and third *e*'s short, second clipped-short, *i* clipped-short).

Paran — *Pay'-ran* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Premise — In the study of logic, the student learns that a "conclusion" is commonly based on two "premises," a major and a minor. For example: (1) "All industrious men deserve employment"; (2) "Jones is an industrious man"; (3) "Therefore, Jones deserves employment." The first statement is the major premise; the second is the minor premise, and the third is the conclusion. An erroneous statement in either premise is, of course, reflected in an erroneous conclusion.

Sound the word *prem'-is* (*e* and *i* short).

Speculative — From Latin *speculari*, "to behold." A speculative theory or law is one based on observation; it is not established by demonstration. It is advanced after some contemplation, but without certain knowledge of the underlying facts.

Sound the word with principal stress on the first syllable, secondary on the third, *spek'-u-lay-tiv* (*e* and *i* short, *u* as in unite, *a* long).

Stanch — "To stop or check." Sound the word *stahnch* (*a* as in arm).

Teman — *Te'-man* (long *e*, *a* clipped-short).

Vice versa — *Vi'-se* (long *i*, *e* as in create) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa).

Wholly — *Hole'-ly*. Distinguish from "holy," which is pronounced *ho'-ly*.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ichabod

WE READ in I Samuel, chapter 4, the account of how the sacred ark of the covenant fell into the hands of the Philistines, and how many of the Jews were slain, including Hophni and Phinehas; while, on hearing the news their father, Eli, fell from his throne and was fatally injured. Immediately following these events, Phinehas' wife gave birth to a son, whom, in her deep distress at all which had occurred, she named "I-chabod, saying, The glory is departed from Israel" (verse 21).

The word *Ichabod* can mean either "No glory" or "Where (is the) glory?" We have no record of what happened to Ichabod himself as he grew up; but we learn from I Sam. 14:3 that his nephew Ahiah (the son of his elder brother Ahitub) had the distinction of wearing or carrying the Ephod during one of Saul's retaliatory campaigns against the Philistines.

What They Say

Homes Make the Nation

"The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people, and they will only remain unshaken while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple and pure."—*King George V.*

Watch the Little Things

"Somebody once told me that you couldn't drive a nail, no matter how small, into a beam, no matter how great, without weakening the timber."—*Channing Pollock.*

EPIC

"It is too dangerous to run for office. I might get elected."—*Upton Sinclair.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Happiness Bag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A HARD-WORKING family, who greatly enjoyed the short annual holiday at the seashore, found themselves with money enough for only the bare expenses. Pennies had been so scarce that even the children had little in their purses.

On the eve of their departure, the little daughter received a tiny bag from a friend who knew of the conditions, but who was also feeling the need of economy. In the bag was a shilling for each day of the holiday. There was also a note explaining that this was a "Happiness Bag"; and each day, the shilling was to be spent on something that would give happiness to the whole family.

The sum seemed vast to the little girl; and a sense of abundance came at once. As the holiday proceeded, the parents and younger children were delighted with the thoughtfulness for their individual pleasure. One day the family were taken to comfortable seats in the Pierrots' inclosure; another, each had a cake or favorite relish for the simple evening meal; fares to the Wednesday service, some way off, were paid; deck chairs for the parents, and the morning paper for the father, were thought of. The pennies were precious, and the unselfish love and thoughtfulness "new every morning" gave children and parents alike far more happiness than the usual careless expenditure of surplus cash.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

William A. Day, son of the frail little Associate Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court, came before that tribunal to argue a case. He was much taller than his father, and had broad shoulders.

"Ah," whispered Justice Holmes to Chief Justice Taft, eyeing the lawyer, "a block off the old chip!"

—London Opinion

"That's My Little Place, Number 74"

A Promise

John was absent from school one day, and the following morning he brought an excuse. It read:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse John for being absent from school yesterday, because I was washing his clothes for fall—and it won't happen again. His Mother."

Union Note

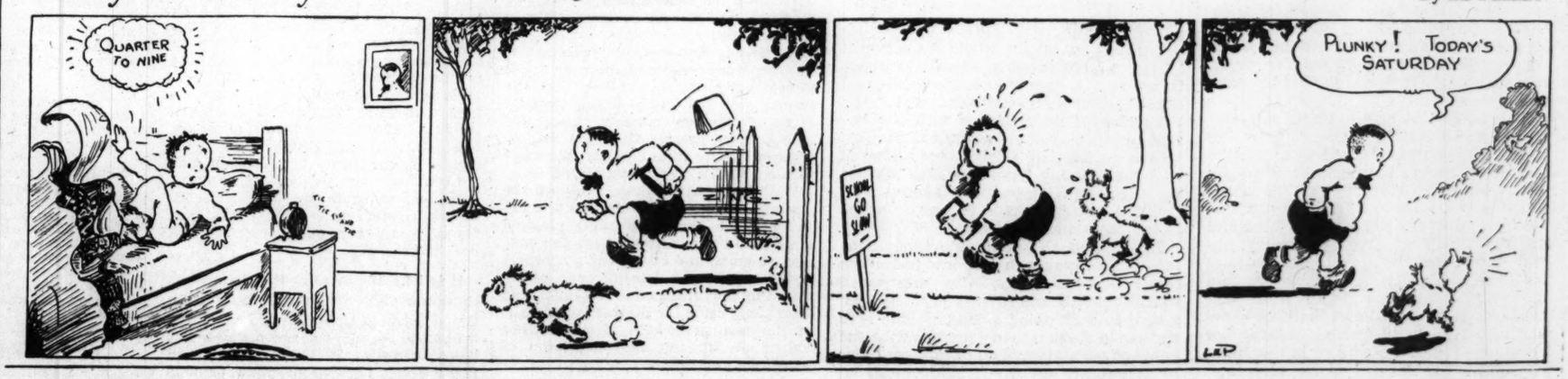
"Hey, what are you doing?" yelled the foreman.

"I'm just sharpening my pencil," called back a bricklayer.

"Well, be quick about it and don't let anybody see you. That's a carpenter's job, you know."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Use Going Back to Bed*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Yappy Dog*

By CARMACK

This afternoon Tiddlywinks and I went searching for the fellow who's been doing so much before-daylight barking of late—
We finally found him over on Elm Avenue and we proceeded to ask him if he thought so much barking was necessary—
"Well," he said, "I'm supposed to be a watchdog and if I see or hear anything unusual at night I have to bark and tell my master about it"—
But we tried to convince him that one does not have to bark half an hour to do it but that two or three loud barks is enough to tell one's master all he needs to know about it—
Of course he may think we are just a couple of pups and don't know what we are talking about—
So it might pay us to ask ol' Togo to call on him and tell him a thing or two—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Fighting Tariffs

THE American decision to withhold from Germany the tariff concessions made in the various reciprocal tariff treaties had long been expected. It will not take effect immediately. The United States is still bound by treaty to grant Germany any tariff favors it accords to others. But the State Department has announced that on October 15, when the treaty expires, the right will be withdrawn.

It may seem curious that there should ever have been any enjoyment by Germany of tariff favors exchanged between the United States and other countries. The reason lies in American adherence to "unconditional most-favored-nation" relations. Under this clause the United States does not give exclusive tariff favors. They must be "generalized," or passed on. Hence, except for Cuba, which is in a special relation to America, there has hitherto been only one tariff schedule, applicable to all nations. Of what use, however, is it to negotiate special agreements if the concessions have to be passed on?

To other countries one reason is that the tariff favors are generally granted for commodities in which they have some natural advantage over competitors. In this category, for example, is the concession on the American match tariff, given in the recent Swedish-American treaty in return for Swedish concessions on American goods. Sweden does not care particularly if the match concession is extended to others. All that she is interested in is such a tariff reduction as would enable more foreign matches to be sold in the United States. In the economic circumstances of the match trade, the imports are bound to be Swedish.

The most-favored-nation clause to the United States means "a free field and no favor." To this rule the United States has been faithful. But nations have ceased to be international in their trade outlook. They are nationalistic, regionalistic, particularistic—anything but internationalistic. The expression of this narrower goal is preferences as between one country and another. Preferences mean discrimination against third parties. Irked by this discrimination, when the United States is wedded to non-discrimination, the United States early this year threatened to withhold the benefits of new trade treaties from discriminating nations. The order was issued April 1 when the trade agreement with Belgium was proclaimed, and Germany was numbered among the discriminating nations.

The hope then was that, by putting Germany and others on notice, those countries might cease discrimination. In Germany's case that hope has not been realized. Nor has it in the case of others. They all seem to be in the grip of forces they cannot control. Fear is the impelling force; in Germany's case, the entire nation is engaged on a quest for economic independence in the event of trouble. Such an aim requires the country to embark on special (i. e. discriminatory) arrangements when those arrangements seem advantageous.

It would hardly be becoming for the United States to complain about this trend. She herself has helped to bring it about. The Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930 started a score of nations throwing up their own barbed-wire entanglements. If they were handicapped in selling, they must not buy so much, and must try to make more goods behind their own barriers. Such a result of American tariff policy is freely acknowledged in Washington publications. "Many other countries that have trade barriers," says a memorandum on factors affecting foreign trade policy, put out by the Department of Commerce, "have erected these because they cannot find means to pay for their imports. Our tariff barrier was established because of an apparent unwillingness to take payment in the only ways in which it is feasible for foreign debtors to make such payment to us."

High tariffs notoriously breed bad feeling, and bad feeling tariffs. This is the stage we have now reached. It cannot be said that the action against Germany falls within the category of "reprisals." But it comes close to it. And, as discriminations grow, the temptations to go and do likewise will also grow. "Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest," said George Washington. "Our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things, diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing."

How far the world has departed from this wise counsel!

The Theater as a Calling

THE theater in London, in comparison with that in other capital cities, has had so prosperous a summer season that some of its most able and celebrated well-wishers see no reason why it should not speedily regain as large a place in the British national life as it enjoyed just before the war, when Shaw, Galsworthy, Bennet, and others were social commentators of the first influence and importance. Two of these well-wishers, Mr. Gordon Craig, the son of Ellen Terry, and M. Michel Saint-Denis, a former director of the *Compagnie des Quinze*, both support the same plan for this happy restoration. M. Saint-Denis in particular asks for establishment of a self-contained theater in which authors, actors, directors, scene-shifters, and designers all work together over a long period of time, thus making possible productions of a finish unattainable from the three weeks' more or less hurried rehearsal which is now the general rule. Both he and Mr. Craig demand that workers in the drama shall regard the theater not as a trade, not even as a profession, but as a vocation, to which they are willing to render devoted and continued service for the glorification of their art.

This is a high demand. But it is in conditions more or less analogous to these that the best work of the theater has been done in the past. The *Compagnie des Quinze*, the French band of players which made so tremendous an impression in London three or four years ago, was such a company; so was Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theater; so is, today, Colonel de Basil's magnificent *Ballet Russes de Monte Carlo*. Participators in such an endeavor cannot, perhaps, hope to make the enormous sums which a very few successful film actors obtain. But the finances of the old actor-managerial system, run partly on the same lines, show that they may reasonably expect fair monetary return. At any rate, many people feel that London is ready for such an experiment.

If France Must Choose

INTERPRETATIONS of Premier Laval's speech at Geneva naturally vary—the wish is father to the interpretation. Those in sympathy with League of Nations purposes hail it as solidifying the "antiwar front." Others regard it as no more than a straddle between the British and Italian points of view. All roads to realistic interpretation, however, must lead to Rome. Despite an Italian spokesman's declaration that the speech created an impression neither favorable nor unfavorable in official circles, the real effect of Premier Laval's words may be read in an Associated Press report:

> ROME, Sept. 14—A guard of 20 carabinieri—national police—was placed at strategic points around the French Embassy here today.

Of course in semiofficial quarters the speech was "accepted as a tacit victory for Italy." But until semiofficial varnish could be added to Premier Laval's words it evidently appeared wisest to guard the French Embassy against possible hostile demonstrations by the Roman populace.

It was to be expected that the French, driven to make a choice, should support the League even against Italy. As Premier Laval points out:

> Any blow struck at the institution at Geneva would be a blow struck at our very security.

That France has hesitated so long to declare herself plainly against the Italian assault on the principle of collective security is what has been hard to understand, and it can be explained only as a result of France's commitments to Italy early in the year which were made as the price of Italian adherence to the Stresa front against German rearmament.

Up to now France has had to weigh in a balance whose weights are only beginning to settle into place, whether to stake her security on the methods of prewar diplomacy of which the Stresa combination was an example, or on the dearly bought ideal of international justice represented by the League of Nations. Premier Laval's speech is a choice of the latter, as those who placed the guard around the French Embassy in Rome have by their action tacitly acknowledged.

As Green Grows Golden

SEPTEMBER, like April, has varying moods but on the whole 'tis a month in which summer loves to linger. Green is still the predominant arboreal shade although each day marks the tempering of its vividness with the beginnings of invading autumnal browns. Where farmers are seizing every hour of daylight building haystacks and thatching them with straw, the laborers still seek the grateful shade of tree or hedge at the short midday respite.

Throughout the temperate zones September showers reach deep into the brown earth and let loose the imprisoned warmth of July and August days. At such a time to walk along a country lane is to wander in Elysian fields odorous with the pungent perfumes which nature sprinkles so generously on the trailing train of summer. Perhaps because the atmosphere is washed so clean, September skies take on a deeper blue. Not really, of course. It just seems so, as across their azure windows fleecy white curtains of gossamer cloud are drawn ever so lightly by the playful breezes of early fall.

Although the September sun leaves western hemispheres earlier of evenings for China and other points East it lingers lovingly over its setting as it floods the heavens with its glorious rose pinks, its rich bronze and old gold. There is a log on the hearth after dusk, and a fragrant smell of smoky pine fills the house. But tomorrow's noonday sun will still be warm. And as October draws nearer the yellow goldenrod and the orange-tinted berries of the mountain ash splash old earth with their glowing flame.

Is it any wonder summer loves to linger in September?

The Prince (American)

Book News of the Day

MACHIAVELLI'S lessons in the art of government were not wasted. Not only in his own time and afterward, but even in America today, the rules outlined in "The Prince" hold good, according to J. H. Wallis. But, Mr. Wallis adds in the Preface to THE POLITICIAN: HIS HABITS, OUTCRIES AND PROTECTIVE COLORING (New York: Stokes. $3), in the application of those rules to present conditions, new methods are necessary. These methods he describes in his book.

It is an amusing volume, though rather a burlesque than a satire. Mr. Wallis is without illusions. His attitude toward American public men seems to be indiscriminately cynical and contemptuous. Apparently he sees no good in any of them. He looks upon the lot of them as merely schemers in their own interest. He would perhaps have won more sympathy by a gentler method. It is difficult to believe that even a die-hard is all black. Probably he loves his family, and has a vague notion of being a public servant in the high tradition.

Great and small fall before the author's shafts; or, to quote the blurb, are deflated by them. The technique of office-getting and office-holding is examined in detail: How the Prince, American style, must live, speak, dress, for his constituency, must provide them with a slogan and a menace, must pick not only his friends but his enemies.

The methods of the author are pretty well indicated by the come-on questions on the back of the jacket, which run like this:

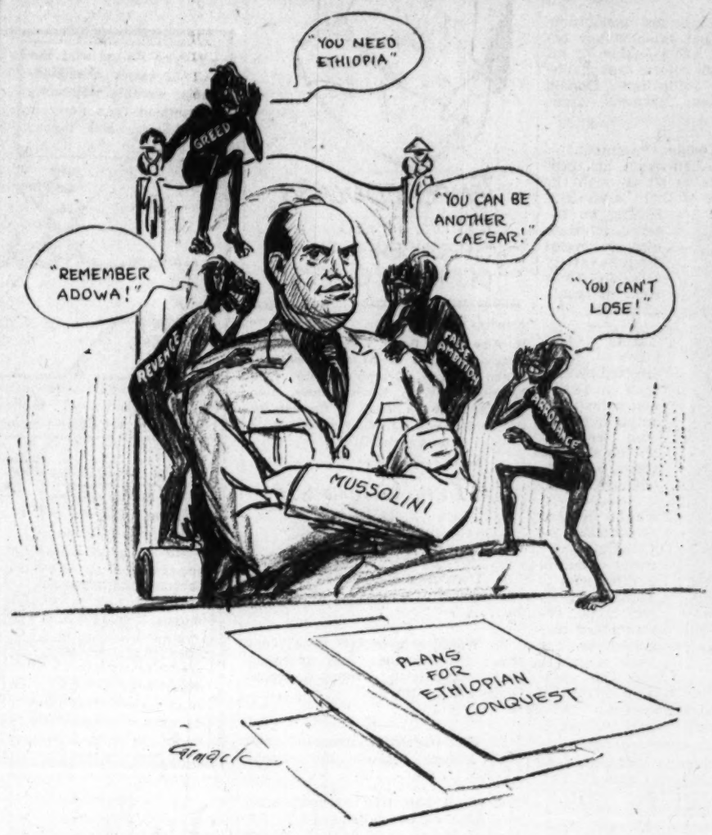
> What candidate for Governor of a great state (afterward Secretary of the Treasury) featured his campaign by leading around a cow named Rosie?
>
> What Mayor of a great American city planned a parade of garbage wagons and garbage cans draped with American flags?
>
> Why does Spain get no credit when American politicians laud Christopher Columbus?
>
> What was the Mystery of the Poisoned Violin? The Mystery of the Crates of Lettuce?
>
> At the inauguration of what Governor did an Indian chief in paint and feathers deliver a prayer?

John F. Hylan, William Hale Thompson, Thomas F. Heflin, Ogden L. Mills, Alfred E. Smith, Herbert Hoover and many others serve as examples; but everybody has his favorite, and Mr. Wallis confesses that his is Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. Certainly Mr. Fish is a high-ranking American Prince of Politics. He has adopted as his special menace the Reds. Wherever he looks he sees Red. He is probably the greatest Red-baiter of them all. The fact that in a population of 125,000,000 there are no more than 30,000 Communists, and that their chance of overturning the Government equals Mr. Fish's chance of being chosen Stalin's successor, does not disturb him; his constituents like the heads of Communists served on silver platters.

It's all very amusing, as we said; but it might have been much more effective.

L. A. S.

The World's Worst Whispering Campaign



In Defense of "Pep Talk" to Youth

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

R. M. B.'s reaction to your editorial entitled "Youth Needs More Than Jobs" is so indicative of a tangent taken by many modern thinkers in their eagerness to find a solution for the world's great discontent that it seems to demand discussion.

These thinkers follow a well-known process. They first seek to discredit by referring to a worthy effort as a "pep" talk, or "pap" or hokum. They then proceed to reverse the obvious good intent by dubbing it "barren of any real moral content." And finally, having lost the original purpose in a maze of involved ethics, they introduce a subject foreign to that under discussion and attempt to deprecate the moral import of the original by testing it on grounds which they and not the originator had introduced.

The method employed is not new. It is a familiar device of lawyers, debaters and merely intellectual arguers. And as such it might be dismissed with a shrug, were it not that such verbal juggling tends to bemuddle those not aware of the entanglements into which many modern intellectuals seem to have fallen during their young panic over an evolutionary phase of civilization's development.

These entanglements are represented by that type of reasoning which would destroy all the instruments in the band because the tuba oom-pahs a flat note. They are reminiscent of that species of logic which once dismissed the great moral issue involved in prohibition on the plea that society cannot legislate morals, but which now turns about to argue that a whole social fabric should be changed in the hopes of thus ruling human cupidity out of the body politic. In short, the method employed seems representative of that desperate philosophy of reversal by which impatient human thought hopes to evade the spiritual demand for individual evangelization.

Now, I doubt not the sincerity of R. M. B., and I share with him the hope that youth may rise above "the wreckage of material things to select more enduring standards." But I would respectfully submit that the way to such selection lies not in any regimented world of "social unity" for which he would have youth labor; but, rather, in the individual development of qualities such as those he bemoans as being so unmoral and materialistic—the qualities of selflessness, courage, stamina and progressiveness.

The bland assumption that such qualities motivated the acts of robber barons and pirates of finance reveals the extent to which intellectualism will go to avoid facing a moral fact. This seems to me to be so typical of a popular brand of modern mental methods that I believe its perverse nature should not go unrebuked.

H. E. W.

Westwood, Mass.

Lady Astor and Nursery Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lady Astor has always been greatly interested in education, and in the coming autumn she is launching a ten-year plan for the reorganization of the present educational system in England. She is strongly in favor of the raising of the school-leaving age to fifteen, and has recently been doing a great deal of propaganda for nursery schools.

Short extracts from two long speeches she made recently, the one dealing with maternal mortality as it is affected by abortion and birth control, and the other dealing with nursery schools, have, through some error, been published in certain papers as one speech. (Not in The Christian Science Monitor.)

In addition to this, a joking allusion in the second speech to a remark of one of Lady Astor's sons has been quoted as part of the first speech. The result of this is that she is reported as bemoaning her early ignorance of birth control, and as suggesting that all infants should be placed in nursery schools because most mothers were unfit to bring them up. Needless to say, this presents a totally inaccurate picture of her opinions.

When questioned about her views, Lady Astor said: "I support carefully supervised birth control on health grounds because I know of the horrible sufferings of many working-class mothers when they have too frequent children, or when they try to prevent this by means of abortion. This latter is illegal, but nevertheless is practiced more frequently than many people realize.

"I support nursery schools because I believe that they provide excellent physical and moral environment—one which many mothers find difficult to provide because of the conditions under which they live. Nothing is further from my wishes than to reduce the responsibility of parents. Our experience of nursery schools has always shown that responsibility and interest are heightened."

London. E. H. IRVINE

"To the Women of America"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to an editorial entitled "To the Women of America" in the August 6 issue of The Christian Science Monitor. I wish to commend the editor of this most worthy international newspaper for the attitude taken in that editorial. If we had more newspaper editors who would fearlessly declare the truth, more newspapers that would refuse the advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, our nation would not be overrun with the disgraceful, untrue advertising of these cheaters; our righteous laws would not be repealed unconstitutionally; our public places would not be foul with tobacco smoke.

But the thing to "be done about it" is not "open letters" to legislators. That has been done, with no effect, scores and scores of times by the "millions of decent minded men and women of America"; but the thinking "Women of America" are now waking up to the fact that it is not in united petitions to unprincipled legislators that power lies—it is in a united vote in a political party committed to the cause of righteousness.

MRS. ROY JONAS WOLFINGER,
National Committeewoman, Prohibition Party
Enid, Okla.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Patriotic Consumer

By Frank L. Perrin

AS EVEN those inexpert in figures have learned by experience, the consumer, as he or she is collectively referred to, always pays. And it is just and entirely proper that the consumer, the ultimate beneficiary of the labor of the producer, should pay. But with the continued rise of prices of the staple rather than the seasonal products of farm and dairy the average consumer—if there should chance to be one—pauses to use his pencil in an effort to determine the elements of cost which have combined to increase his weekly or monthly food budget so perceptibly in the last year.

A year ago, and even five years ago, it was generally conceded even by those whose incomes were limited, that the farmer was not being fairly compensated. Production costs in many instances were greater than the returns received at the grain elevator, the commission houses or the stockyards.

Into the economic breach stepped the political craftsmen who devised and put in operation the alphabetical panacea designed to reduce production and production costs, and by causing a shortage in the supply stimulate prices to be received by the farmers and stockmen. And then along came the destructive drought of the summer of 1934 to still further reduce an already restricted crop of foodstuffs and feed.

* * *

It was inevitable, of course, that prices should advance. And prices have advanced, somewhat to the benefit of the farmers. But the ultimate consumer has been penalized, meantime, in a far greater degree than the farmer has been benefited. And this, too, was inevitable under our present system of distribution and marketing. The present level of food prices does not in any accurate sense reflect the returns received by the producing farmer. Between the producer and the consumer there is an increasingly wide profit-spread which benefits the middleman while only measurably aiding the farmer. It imposes an unequal and at present unavoidable and steadily increasing burden upon the buyer who gets or sends to market for the food his family must have.

There would seem to be reasonable argument to support the theory that if the consumer is to be required to bear, perhaps indirectly, the cost incurred through the Government's program of crop restriction, which includes the destruction of pigs, the wholesale slaughtering of beef cattle, the payment of premiums upon acres of cotton, potato and corn land left fallow, he should in some way be protected against any unnecessary profiteering on the part of those who pass the products of the farm on to him and his family. Have we all taken the pains to estimate just to what extent this increased percentage of profit is operating?

We all know, of course, that the middleman's basis of profit taking is a fixed percentage above what is estimated as the cost of handling and insurance against probable loss. Now this basic cost is no greater when commodity costs are high than when they are low. But when the first cost to the middleman advances, the net profit which he realizes is increased, if the turnover percentage is 20 per cent, for example, because he naturally, or automatically, multiplies his higher original cost by 20, forgetting that his overhead or handling cost has not been increased.

* * *

It is here the more or less defenseless consumer discovers that he is carrying the long end of the pole upon which the load rests. We who buy and pay need not flatter ourselves that the farmer who raises bacon, hogs or fat steers or cows that produce butter fat, is receiving a fair share of the money which we are now obliged to pay over the counter or at the end of the month. Probably all of us are inclined to feel that it is not possible, individually, to correct the inequalities which exist. It is always easier for those who can pay to pay and do nothing. But the responsibility of those who can and do pay to those who cannot and do not pay, and thus are deprived of their share, should not be overlooked or forgotten.

Perhaps there is, after all, a collective and likewise a moral responsibility which state and national governments should exercise. If artificial shortages of foodstuffs are to be induced or created by law at the expense of the taxpayers and for the benefit of the producers, it is reasonable to demand that government likewise provide a fair measure of protection to the now defenseless consumer.

The Wide Horizon

Sanctity of Treaties Again

By Eyre Sandford Carter

IN THE negotiations for settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute the British Government has consistently taken its stand on the Covenant of the League of Nations, and has appealed for general support on the ground of the mutual pledges given by the states members of the League. It has been argued, however, by critics of English policy, especially on the continent of Europe, that the Covenant has no more sanctity than any other agreement between nation and nation, and that Great Britain has forfeited her right to rely on it because, by concluding a naval agreement with Germany in June last, she condoned a deliberate breach of the Treaty of Versailles and, by implication, has assented to the nonfulfillment of treaty obligations in general.

The logic seems flawless until the inquirer asks whether there is not an essential difference between the Treaty of Versailles and the League Covenant, even though the latter was written into the former. In reality there are two different sorts of treaty, just as there are two sorts of commercial contract—those that are legally and morally valid and those that are not.

Both statute and common law uphold the sanctity and validity of contracts in general, subject to two important qualifications. A contract is invalid if it is contrary to the public welfare, or if it is concluded "by duress"—that is, as the result of force or the threat of force.

* * *

Unhappily for the status of international law, many treaties in the past have been made by duress. That of Versailles was certainly one, and in the sixteen disillusioning years that have elapsed since it was signed numbers of thoughtful people have realized that many of its provisions are unjust and therefore morally invalid.

Certain clauses are also contrary to the public welfare of Europe and the world, because they were dictated by the spirit of fear or of revenge which kicks a man when he is down; and that is no sort of foundation on which to build a general peace.

Thus there is all the difference between the case of Great Britain in accepting Germany's admitted breach of the naval clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the case of Italy in preparing for war in Abyssinia. Germany had for years been forced to submit to conditions which, though imposed in the name of peace, became unjust when the other signatories to the Treaty failed to carry out the general disarmament which it enjoined. Italy, on the other hand, appears to be acting in defiance of the tripartite treaty of 1906, which guaranteed Ethiopian independence, to say nothing of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. To all these three instruments Italy was a willing signatory, under no impulse of duress, and they are all instruments of peace, not of war.

* * *

One of the things which makes the League Covenant an instrument of peace is the fact that it empowers the Assembly of the League to recommend the revision of any treaty of which the terms are no longer applicable to changed international conditions. In the past such revision has nearly always been effected by war of the threat of war, but here is "a more excellent way." It combines realism with idealism by stating a willingness to alter man-made contracts whenever humanity is able to perceive and adopt a closer approximation to the divine law of justice.

The British Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, in June defended the Anglo-German naval agreement on the score of realism, and in July on the same ground recognized Italy's need for expansion; practical idealism also justified him in both cases. In August the *Giornale d'Italia* asked whether Great Britan and the other powers which have colonial possessions would accept a revision of their territorial agreements so as to give Italy "a place in the sun." One wonders whether Abyssinia might not have been left undisturbed if this question had been put a year ago, and put not contemptuously as now, but in a spirit of constructive idealism unaccompanied by beatings of the martial drum.

In signing the naval agreement Great Britain took a definite step in the direction of a freely negotiated limitation of armaments in the interests of peace in Europe. She is entitled to the support of the other signatories of the Covenant and the pact in every effort to insure peace in Africa.

Mirror of Opinion

G for Gumption

MENTAL ability is largely conditioned by the G element. So a British scientist has just told the American Psychological Association meeting in Ann Arbor. It is, therefore, a distinct disappointment to find on closer scrutiny that mental G is not a vitamin, like so many other capital letters of the alphabet now being studied by science. Because if G were a vitamin, a person could attain a high level of intelligence by concentrating on a diet of spinach, cracked wheat, soft-boiled eggs or whatever other foods were found to be rich in G.

For that matter, phosphorus was once supposed to be a brain builder, but G, we are told, is nothing so specific. "It might, perhaps, be called a person's general mind power, available for all his special purposes." This almost sounds as if G would stand for Gumption.—*New York Times.*